THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution—The Siege of Nuevitas—A Meeting Between the Government and Foreign Consuls.

The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning prints the following:—

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a translation of a private letter just received from a well-informed lady in Cuba, who mingles there among persons of all shades of opinion:—

"HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The insurgents here muster already fifteen thousand men, and hold in check all the Government forces, who cannot advance at all. They have Santiago de Cuba besieged, and have cut off its supply of water. They hold the villages of Cobre, Holguin, Yara, and Tunas, possess all the suburbs of Puerto Principe, besieging the army in the convent, and besiege also Manzanillo, where the inhabitants are starving, so much that the American Consul there has come to Havana. At Bayamo, which they have fortified, the insurgents have established their newspaper, *El Cubano Libre*, which they issue every day.

"The Government here has armed all the Spaniards, and even the men in jail, and formed regiments of them. From Spain 3000 men are coming, and those without arms; for them their arms must be purchased in the United States.

"All the steamers bring arms and ammunition from New York for the Government, but I think all of this is of no avail—that the insurrection will terminate as did the San Domingo war.

"All business is stopped for want of confidence. A word, now, in behalf of Cuban freedom and annexation to the United States, uttered in your Congress, would fire the heart of every native Cuban, and bring about, ultimately, the total abolition of slavery, and this 'Ever-faithful Isle' into the casket of jewels of your blessed Union."

The Battle at Nuevitas.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent, writing on the 3d instant, says:—

Information of a highly interesting character comes to us from Nuevitas. On the 25th ult. the rebels held a council of war at a halt league distant from this place. The Governor called a meeting of citizens at his palace, to which he invited the Consuls. Mr. Gibbs, American Consular Agent, accompanied by the Prussian, English, and French Consuls, attended. His Excellency presided over the meeting; said he was afraid the town would be attacked, and he had not a force sufficiently strong to defend it; that it was due to humanity and the interests of civilization to say that he had received advices from his superior, the Captain-General, to this effect: that in case of an attack by the insurgents on Nuevitas, then the commanders of the two war vessels off Nuevitas were to bombard the town and reduce it to ashes. Mr. Gibbs requested the Governor to suspend the meeting till he could retire with the other Consuls for consultation. This was agreed to, and these gentlemen left the room for a few moments. The result of their deliberations was:—That being neutrals and the representatives of their separate nationalities, they were entitled to the protection of the Spanish Government, at least in their own houses, over which floated their respective flags; and, also, they had a right to have protected and to protect, as far as within their power, the lives and property of their own citizens; and they further stated to his Excellency their willingness to shelter and protect all the non-combatants the Governor might assign them. His Excellency said he had no control over the matter, etc.; that after making as good a defense as he could in case of attack, if unsuccessful he should retire his men and put them on board the ships of war, but would place the Jenny Clark, a sailing vessel, at the disposition of the Consuls and their fellow-citizens, and such others, non-combatants, etc., as he might deem proper. If they preferred, he said, they could send for vessels of war of their own governments. Beyond this he could neither say nor do anything. The meeting then appointed a commission to go out of town and wait on the rebels. They returned with one of the leaders, Colonel Lopez, under a flag of truce. Independence, said Lopez, is what we agree to, nothing less, and an unconditional surrender. Further, he would not be responsible for anything that might happen, etc. He advised all the Consuls and non-combatants to immediately leave, as the town might be attacked at any moment. The interview then terminated. Mr. Gibbs has written here asking that an American man-of-war be sent to Neuvitas, and Admiral Hoff has already despatched the Penobscot to the coast; he suggested that the Admiral take possession of his (Gibb's) premises, which embrace a dwelling-house and warehouse, to the end that the respective belligerents may respect his rights and property. He (Mr. Gibbs) further considers himself a ruined man; has, he says, advanced about $94,000 on account of sugar, and has about $20,000 worth of that article in his warehouse. He has determined to send away his family, and thinks of remaining himself as long as possible.

Mr. Gibbs had, at last accounts, gone on board the Ocean Bird, an American vessel, with his family and some twenty others.

Dec. 4.—Several gentlemen lately visited the Morro and the Cabanas, which are the fortifications on the left at the entrance of Havana Bay. They saw gun carriages being taken down and others put up; parts of the old wall torn down, and new breastworks being built in lieu thereof; a considerable number of new guns were inside awaiting their being placed in position. These were Parrott's and Dahlgren's ordinary mortars, and 24-pound howitzers, with carriages attached. There are, as far as could be judged, now in the fort some 300 pieces of artillery. The work was being done by negroes of the chain gang, under surveillance of a body of soldiers. Visited the cookery and general barracks of the soldiers; found them all in excellent order; the cooking appeared to be of the first class, and everything clean and nice inside the forts. It would be impossible for any one unacquainted with the subterranean passages to find his way out of these. The casemates are built in consecutive sections of uneven height (four in number), the highest one on the outside, and are very strong. There are some three hundred prisoners (political) in these forts. They saw some six men inside who came out on a New York steamer several weeks ago. These were arrested in Havana as soon as they landed. Saw several prisoners who had lately come down from Nuevitas; others from Puerto Principe; and there were others who had been captured at other points. Several of the prisoners reported an action as having taken place very recently at Neuvitas, and that Colonel Lopez, the commander of the rebels, was taken prisoner at the same time with them. They say that Lopez killed both of his guards while being carried into Neuvitas, and, escaping by night, rejoined, as they suppose, the insurrectionary forces. Lopez claims to be an American citizen; was, as is reported, aid-de-camp to Generals Cadwalader and Franklin respectively during our great war, and is well known in Philadelphia. Prisoners reported that they were well treated, and said they had, for their money, everything that they desired brought to them. They seemed to be in good spirits.

—The local paper of Stockport, England, says that town asserted its proud preëminence" by contributing to the census returns 59 husbands and 179 wives who were united before their fifteenth birthday had passed.

$2,000,000.

The Will of Walter L. Newberry, of Chicago.

The Chicago *Post* of Wednesday evening publishes the following:—

The will of the late Walter L. Newberry was yesterday proven in the county court, and letters testamentary were issued to Mark Skinner and E. W. Blatchford on their individual bonds in the sum of $4,000 000 each. The estate is valued at about $2,000,000. The following bequests were made:—

1. To Louisa Edgerton, of Detroit, sister of testator, $500 per annum. 2. To Walter C. Newberry, of Petersburg, Va., nephew of testator, $5000 as a gift. 3. To John S. Newberry, of Detroit, $1500 in trust, for the family of his brother, Henry L. Newberry, as a gift. 4. To Mrs. Louisa Candee, of Waterville, N.Y., $10,000 as a gift. 5. To his widow, Julia Butler Newberry, if she consents to take the same in lieu of dower, the household furniture, paintings, works of art, books (with exceptions), carriages, horses, and harness absolutely; a life estate in the southwest ¼ of block 2, Kinzie's addition, with the barn (the same being the homestead), with $8060 per annum in quarterly payments. 6. To his daughter Mary Louisa, $25,000 when she shall arrive at 25 years of age, or, if she marries before that time, then upon her marriage. 7. To his daughter Julia Rose, the same amount is given, with the same conditions. 8. The net income arising from the estate is to be paid to the two daughters absolutely, a division being made on the 1st of January in each year, and is to be paid over to them upon their own request. Should they not have reached the age of 21 years at the time of testator's death, they are to have all necessary education, maintenance, etc. 9. The property given to the daughters is to be held by them independently of their husbands. 10. Should the estate fail to realize these amounts, then they are to receive about $25,000, and the principal of the estate is to be taken to make it up. 11. To his daughter Mary he leaves his portrait by Healey. 12. To his daughter Julia he leaves a watch which he had worn for many years. 13. In case of the death of either the other shall take the amount given. 14. In case of the death of both, the amounts go into the estate. 15. The issue of either of the daughters is to receive the income of such daughter. If there is no issue, the same shall go to the testator's widow. 16. The right to mortgage and advance payments is not granted. 17. If either daughter shall have a daughter of sound mind, and who shall reach the age of 21 years, he shall be entitled to the sum of $100,000, provided the estate is not less than $500,000 at a cash valuation; but if either shall have more than one son, then only one, and the eldest living shall receive the amount stated, and he shall change his name to Newberry, and retain the same in good faith. 18. If his daughters shall have no sons, but daughters, then they shall each receive the amount of $100,000 upon the death of testator's widow. 19. Upon the death of the widow and the last of the daughters, the estate to be divided into two equal shares, one to be given to his brothers and sisters and their heirs, and the other to the trustees for the purpose of founding a free public library, to be located in the North Division.

To the will the following codocils were added:

1. Instead of $8000 the widow is to receive $10,000 during life. 2. In case she accepts the will, the widow is to be allowed $15,000 for repairs on the present homestead. 3. The executors may lease property for the term of twenty years at a time. 4. All assessments amounting to over $10,000 are to be paid from the general fund.

THE HIBERNIA.

Her Loss—Description of the Vessel.

A New York paper of yesterday said:—

Further details have since been received to the effect that when at a point fifty-three degrees northern latitude and twenty-nine degrees western longitude, the Hibernia, in the midst of a heavy gale, broke her shaft and stern-pipe, sprung a desperate leak, and foundered. The passengers and crew behaved admirably, and embarked in an orderly manner in five boats duly provisioned. The boats in charge of the captain and the boatswain respectively contained each fifty-two persons, including all cabin passengers excepting Nelson A. Olds and G. Mason, and have arrived safely on shore. The other three boats, under the first, second, and third officers, containing the remainder of the ship's human freight, eighty-one persons in all, were still out at the date of the latest despatch from Glasgow received last night, but it was hoped that they are safe.

The Hibernia was built only three years ago, and was, therefore, a comparatively new vessel. Her builders are the Fluneston Steamship Company at Glasgow, who have built all the other steamships of the Anchor line. She was 1615 65-100 tons register (English), 279 feet long, 34 feet broad, and 22½ feet deep, propelled by two engines of 400 horse power. She was a screw steamer and provided with water-tight compartments, in accordance with the statutory enactments of British law. Her consumption of coal was forty tons a day, and on leaving here she had 600 tons on board. The Hibernia sailed on the 14th of November last, and was, therefore, eleven days out when she foundered, and could not have suffered from an insufficiency of coal. The engines or boilers of the ship could not have been foul, it is asserted, for the practice of the company is to thoroughly overhaul them each trip when port is made, and according to law in England every ocean steamer must go into dock at the end of each twelvemonth. Hence the agents in charge of the company's office in this city are unable to account for the terrible calamity that has befallen this ship, as everything was done that human ingenuity and experience could suggest to provide against it. It is hoped that many more of the passengers are saved than at first reported, for the steamer, it is stated, had boats on board sufficient to carry 600 persons, as the English law prescribes, and it appears every soul on board was successfully embarked in them. The original cost of the Hibernia was £39,680, and she was insured in England at one-fourth of her value.

TRAGIC AFFRAY.

Desperate Affray in a Disreputable House.

The La Crosse (Wisconsin) *Democrat* of Dec. 3 publishes the following:—

A most terrible and bloody affray occurred at the house of ill-fame in the lower part of the city known as the Red Light, and kept by Ed Pratt. It seems that a desperado by the name of Dave Mills, a river boy, who has been laid up at the island with a wound received at the hands of the citizens of Reed's Landing, who three weeks ago shot him three times and would have hung him—but he escaped and came down here in company with a Frank Gale, another desperate character, and a fellow whose name we could not learn—went down to the Red Light early this morning for the purpose of having a row. They entered just as the barkeeper was lighting the fire, and at once proceeded to business by Mills knocking the unoffending barkeeper down and making considerable noise with whisky-loosened tongues, and threatened to shoot one of the girls' heads off, etc., when the proprietor, Ed. Pratt, got up and came down stairs where the men were scuffling, and at once demanded that the fracas should terminate, and ordered Mills and Gale to leave his house, whereupon Mills drew a revolver and shot Pratt through the right breast—the ball going through and lodging in the wall back of him. Gale at once drew his revolver and shot the barkeeper in the arm. Pratt then drew his revolver and shot Mills through the head, and as he staggered Pratt says he shot again, thinking the first shot would not finish him, the load taking effect just back of the ear, when Mills sank lifeless to the floor, still tightly holding on to his weapon. In the meantime Gale shot Pratt in the shoulder and Pratt returned the fire, hitting Gale in the head. The fellow who came there with Mills and Gale had "lit out" in the meantime, and Gale, seeing that his "bully" comrade had succumbed to the fatal bullet, ran out of the house down to the slough, where a skiff was in waiting, and thus escaped. He was tracked that far by blood on the snow. Nearly twenty shots were fired altogether, six taking effect. We are informed that the scene beggared description. Several of the girls ran out of doors half clad, screaming murder, while others, more plucky, remained in doors to back the proprietor. The affray raged in all its bloody and savage fury for five or six minutes, there being three of the party against Pratt and the barkeeper. After Mills was killed, we understand, one of the girls took a pistol and shot the dog that accompanied him through the head. Gale has not yet been captured, but probably will be. Pratt's wounds are not fatal: neither are those of his barkeeper nor of Gale.

AUSTRALIA.

Revival of Human Bondage—Frightful Atrocities of the Slave Trade.

The New York *Herald's* correspondence from Sydney, Australia (Oct. 1), says:—

The Australian people have now been fairly awakened to a just conception of the startling progress and ever-increasing proportions of the recently introduced "Polynesian labor system" in Queensland. Within the past month abundant and indisputable evidence has been produced in regard to the real character of this last development of Anglo-Saxon civilization at the Antipodes, and it is now firmly established that the labor system lately called into being in the semi-tropical section of Australia is simply a revival in a slightly altered form of the "domestic institution" which flourished but a few years since in the Southern States, and which has been abolished at such a fearful cost of blood and treasure. It has been clearly proved that the most hideous and revolting features of the slave trade and of the slave system already characterize the operations of the new labor scheme—the horrors of the middle passage, the forced breaking up of family relations, the clanking of fetters, the crack of the overseer's whip, the conversion of human lives and human souls into gold. It matters little that the system bears the innocent and fair sounding name of "contract labor;" the fact remains unchanged, that under the auspices of a British government the fiendish enormities of the slave traffic have been revived in the South Pacific, and that, with the sanction and encouragement of a colonial legislature, enforced servitude has been established in the most productive portion of the Australian continent. There is certainly a strong feeling of indignation among Australians not interested in the new system at the appalling cruelties recently brought to light, and a petition praying for the interference of the Home Government was a few months ago addressed to the Queen. But in the meantime no measures are adopted to abolish this glaring wrong; the new institution is every month permitted to assume larger dimensions and take deeper root; every ship arriving in Brisbane and Rockhampton lands a fresh cargo of human victims, and the "vested right" in this iniquitous traffic is constantly acquiring greater strength and more serious importance.

THE MESSAGE.

Southern Opinions on the President's Latest Manifesto

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* says:—

"We commend the perusal of this state paper to every reader of the *Express* as a public document remarkable for its lucid exposition of the condition of the country, and highly creditable as an emanation from its Chief Executive."

The Washington *Express* in its comments states that:—

"It was to be expected that the President would take the last occasion left to him in his annual message to review and vindicate his policy of restoration of the States in rebellion when he was elected. He has done this with rare power and brilliant effect. To fair minds his arguments are unanswerable. Who, after reading them, can doubt his far-seeing statesmanship, his patriotism, and his unchangeable devotion to the interests of the whole country? Who but feels that, had the reconstruction measures which he inaugurated been permitted to go into operation quietly, peace and fraternal relations, then and now so much desired by all, would have been existing over every foot of the South at this very hour? . . . The message is an admirable document, written with ability, boldness, and clearness. It will rivet the attention of the whole country, and command the scrutiny and study of the civilized world."

The Washington *Intelligencer* comments as follows:—

"It is a document of more than ordinary significance and importance. Comprehending in its scope the minutest details of public affairs, both domestic and foreign, it is a bold, frank, plainly-uttered expression of the opinions entertained by the Executive upon the various measures which in his estimation demand the attention of the legislative branch of the Government. The character of the past legislation of this Congress is severely criticized, and that body is bluntly advised to retrace its steps and repair its errors. A large portion of the message is devoted to the consideration of financial matters, in regard to which some novel views and propositions are advanced."

GENERAL COLE.

His Acquittal of the Murder of Hiscock.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Argus* of December 8 says editorially:—

The jury before whom Cole was tried for murder, after an exhausting trial, followed by wearying confinement from Friday to Monday, came into court with a verdict of acquittal. So the homicide goes free!

The prisoner's counsel had artfully presented the alternative of a capital conviction or an entire acquittal. The jury, regarding the provocation of the crime, would not decree the punishment of death, and went to the other extreme of an acquittal.

And yet the second trial developed a series of facts more fatal to the accused than the first. The relations of Mrs. Cole and Hiscock were continuous, and did not begin in force. The husband was apprised of his wife's misconduct so long before the homicide that there was no provocation to sudden madness. The homicide was designed before the prisoner left Syracuse.

The opponents of capital punishment will exult at this acquittal. And yet these philanthropists have created a code as bloody as that of Draco, and armed every man with the knife of the executioner.

Was Mr. Hiscock's offense—supposing all that was charged was true—worthy of death? He had been invited to a woman's bedchamber, and became her paramour. That was her story, which she decked out with some poor falsehoods. He was not permitted to deny his guilt or plead his extenuations. He was condemned to death without proof or preparation; and the enemies of capital punishment clap their hands with joy because his execution receives the sanction of law. Not only the violation of family honor—the seriousness of which we admit—but a blow, a word or insult, has become a capital offense, and private vengeance is permitted to inflict the penalty.

It was but the other day that the women of New York gathered at a public meeting to demand the pardon of a girl who had murdered the child she had conceived in shame. She was spoken of as a martyr to a cause, and a subscription was raised for her. There was no thought of the murdered child, and the law which sought to protect its helplessness was scoffed at.

The statutory definitions of murder are too artificial. Under any definition, the division of the responsibility of judgment between the jury and the court weakens both. Suppose that in cases of homicide the jury were permitted to pronounce a sentence, instead of merely rendering a verdict. Suppose that in this case, and in a score of similar ones, they had been permitted to declare "Guilty, with two years' imprisonment," or "Guilty, with ten years' imprisonment," would not the ends of justice be better served than they are now?

IRELAND.

An Exterminating Irish Landlord Exposed.

An interesting and significant episode occurred during the elections in Ireland. Mr. Vincent Scully, an extensive land owner, was a candidate for the representation of the borough of Cashel, and in a speech from the hustings dwelt with great complacency on his services to the Liberal cause, and his exertions in favor of tenant-right, and securing cultivators an interest in the soil. Unhappily for Mr. Scully's pretensions he was confronted by Archdeacon Quirke, the Catholic priest of the parish, from whose effective speech we make a few extracts:—

Mr. Scully, in his long address to you for the past hour, spoke of various good things; but he did not mention to you the number of persons he exterminated on his property. In 1848, that dismal time, when the heart of every humane man was appealed to for mercy, the extermination on Mr. Scully's property commenced by his own command. I have here 87 families, numbering 167 individuals, who were driven out. I was present when the snow-flakes drifted down on that auspicious morning of the 25th of March. A poor man in the parish of Donohill was struck by paralysis; his wife and six children were evicted. I saw the mother buried before I left Tipperary. In 1853 the evictions were repeated. The case he said he referred to was that of James Ryan, of Pallas, who was married to a woman of the name of Connors. Where there were from sixty to sixty-five tenants there are now seventeen or eighteen honest, industrious men, who, at an average, pay £2 12s. 6d. per acre. One fine morning, a Michaelmas day in '59, one or two bailiffs went around, and slipped a notice to every tenant in arrear. The people of Cashel knew nothing about those cases. Nine years have passed since the last act, and this interval of time is to clear away all since, and enable him to come here with clean hands before the people. I published his having notices to quit. Mr. Scully came out in a letter, that, indeed, his tenants were afraid of nothing from him. I have his letter here—his tenants were not alarmed at the notice to quit—they understood it so well. His object was to make new arrangements, and perhaps, in some cases, to raise the rents. Now, I ask Mr. Scully to-day, did he give a lease from that day to this? I pause for a reply. * * * * There are tenants of Mr. Scully here, and they can contradict me if they are in a position to do it, that while he was preaching tenant right in the House of Commons—while he was writing tenant right books—they are all very good—his tenants were aggrieved and oppressed at home. I know some tenants who have now large farms, but their rents have been raised. How many of them have leases?

A voice—None.

Archdeacon Quirke—There were three or four of us priests who wrote in the papers condemning this kind of conduct. Two or these priests are the late Rev. Mr. Mullarky and the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, who was curate of Cashel, and I, the third, am here. Mr. Scully would have only six votes to get in the borough of Cashel. Mr. Scully's tenantry on the property on which the evictions took place are all independent men, but he has raised the rent 16s. or 17s. per acre on them since that time.

Mr. Scully—I cannot contradict those statements, for I got no notice of them.

Archdeacon Quirke said he informed Mr. Scully of his intention to make those statements.

Mr. Scully was not elected.

FORTUNATE.

A Railroad Accident Prevented by a Drunken Man.

Says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of Wednesday:—The mail express train on the Pan Handle Railroad, which left the Union depot at quarter past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, narrowly escaped a most fearful accident. Just after the train left the Birmingham station the conductor was collecting the fare, and found an intoxicated German, who refused to pay or show a ticket. The conductor pulled the bell rope to stop the train, and says he thought there was a slight shock after the train slacked up, but supposed the engine had been suddenly reversed. After the intoxicated man had been put off the conductor rang the bell for the train to proceed, but was surprised to find that the order was not obeyed.

On going out to ascertain the cause he found there was a huge rock, weighing several tons, which had slid down from the side of the hill, on the track. The engineer had discovered it soon after he commenced stopping the train, and by great exertions was enabled to check the speed before he struck the rock sufficient to prevent any disastrous results, although the cowcatcher of the engine was broken to pieces. Had the train been thrown from the track, as it undoubtedly would have been had it not been for the drunken passenger, the cars would have been thrown down a high, steep embankment into a rolling mill, and the most disastrous consequences must have followed.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money is in good demand at 7 per cent. on call, with occasional transactions at 6 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109⅝@109⅞; London, sight, 110⅛@110⅜; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris, short, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·17½; Hamburg, 36@36⅛; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen 78⅞@79; Berlin, 71⅞@72.

"We understand that the final papers and agreements between the Morris and Essex and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads were this day signed, by virtue of which the latter pay to the former 7 per cent. free of all taxes whatever perpetually, and a contingent 1 per cent. in addition after a certain period. Also that a stock dividend has been declared on Morris and Essex of 7 per cent., payable previous to January 1, from which date the dividend in cash begins. This arrangement is considered an advantage to both roads.

"The Erie Railway have leased the Atlantic and Great Western on the following terms for 12 years, subject to a renewal by the latter Company. The Erie Company pay for the use of the road 30 per cent. of the gross earnings of the same, and in the event that this percentage does not amount to $1,800 0.0, it is to be made up to that sum. At the present rate of earnings the 30 per cent. received from the Erie will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, according to the recent arrangements made with the bondholders of that road. The lessees agree on the 70 per cent. which they retain to keep the road in thorough repair and properly equipped. The consolidation is regarded as favorable to the stocks of both companies. The Erie by this arrangement secure a broad gauge road to St. Louis. In addition to their arrangement for a narrow gauge connection with Chicago. It is also stated that the Directors have canceled 200,000 shares of stock recently issued, not needing the funds for which it was sold in developing the road. Some large blocks of stock are reported to have been sold in London within the past week; these purchases are said to have been made in consequence of the arrangement with the Atlantic and Great Western."

—Belle Boyd is playing at a Galveston theatre.

—An almanac publisher in England offered a prize for the best local conundrum, and it was awarded to the unhappy individual who perpetrated this:—"Why is Mr. Joseph Cowen, Sr., of Blaydon, like some of the articles in his own manufactory?" Answer—"Because he is an old brick that stands fire, and is proof against all the retorts of his enemies."

—An aged elector was brought to a polling booth in Lincolnshire during the recent election in Great Britain, but after the great effort necessary to remember his own name he entirely forgot for whom he was to vote. A repetition of the names of the candidates brought no light, and it was only by sending for the agent who had "canvassed" him that his mind could be made up.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Europe—The Insurrection in Spain Spreading—Republicanism Asserting Itself—Seizure of Arms in Crete by the Turks.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Insurrection in Spain Assuming an Alarming Aspect.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The insurrection has assumed a more alarming character than was first reported. The telegrams from Cadiz announcing the surrender of the insurgents prove to have been erroneous.

On the first day of the revolt the insurrectionists succeeded in taking some pieces of artillery and have occupied an important position. General Caballero de Roda, at the head of a considerable military force, is preparing for a vigorous assault on Cadiz.

The National Guards are employed to keep order and protect property in Madrid. Great excitement prevails in Malaga and other towns at the alarming state of affairs. As yet Cadiz is the only town in revolt. A rising is expected momentarily in Catalonia.

Arms and munitions of war have been landed in Cadiz, and it is said that the party in revolt are well supplied with them. They have also plenty of money and are determined to fight to the last.

The American flag is respected by both parties, and hundreds seek protection from the American Consul at Cadiz. There is an American war vessel in the port, and Danish and Italian vessels are placed at the disposition of the American Consul.

Many rich families are leaving Spain for the present. General Prim has gone to Andalusia. The Government is much embarrassed, owing to the unsettled state of the country and the impoverished condition of the finances.

Capture of Arms and War Material by the Turks.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The following intelligence from Crete has been received via Athens:—

The Turks have captured a strong position in Sphakia, where the insurgents had erected block-houses. They have also seized a quantity of provisions and war material intended for the Cretans, and have taken possession of the two landings on the shore of the island nearest to Greece. It is reported that in consequence of these advantages gained by the Turks the insurrection is dying out.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 11—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼. United States Five-twenties quiet at 74¼. Erie, 26. Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of the day probably 10,000 bales; sales of the week, 64,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export, and 3000 for speculation. Stock, 395,000 bales, of which 49,000 are American.

No. 2 red Western Wheat, 9s. 9d. Corn declining.

LONDON, Dec. 11—A. M.—Sperm Oil, £93. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Linseed Cake, £11 5s. Linseed Oil, 27s. 10d.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The decrease in the Bank of France since last week is 13,509,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 11—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. Stocks firmer. Atlantic and Great Western, 42¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—P. M.—Cotton tends downward. Stock afloat, 238,000 bales, of which 95,000 bales are American. Pork quiet. Bacon, 53s. Lard, 67s.

HAVRE, Dec. 11—P. M.—Cotton quiet on the spot and to arrive.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Militia after the Outlaws—The Official Vote of the State.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 11.—General Joe Cooper is in the city making preparations to take several companies of militia down the Decatur Railroad in case any further depredations occur in that section. He says, however, that if the desperadoes will in future cease from their unruly actions no militia will take the field. The general sentiment appears to be that the parties committing the outrages referred to should be summarily punished as outlaws, as they are bringing discredit and disorder on the quiet and well disposed in that part of the State.

The official vote of Tennessee shows the Republican majority to be 28,500, in round numbers.

FROM CHICAGO.

Trouble in Catholic Circles—Intense Cold

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—There is considerable excitement in Catholic circles here over a refusal of Bishop Duggan to permit the burial in the Catholic Cemetery of James Kennye, whose body was recently found in the basin, and who may have committed suicide.

The mercury at Madison, WIS., yesterday indicated 10 degrees below zero, and at St. Paul 19 below. The Mississippi is frozen solid at Prairie-du-Chien, and passengers are crossing on the ice.

Death of Helen Western.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Helen Western, the actress, died this morning, after a weeks' illness. Her remains will be taken to Boston to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 105¾ was bid for 10-40s; 114¾ for 6s of 1881; 110¾ for '62 5-20s; 107 for '64 5-20s; 107¾ for '65 5-20s; 110¼ for July '65 5-20s; and 110¾ for '67 5-20s. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 100¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48⅜@48 81-100, closing at 48⅜, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 129, an advance of ¼; Norristown at 67, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 25, no change; and Little Schuylkill at 46, no change; 53¾ was bid for Pennsylvania; 57 for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 29¼ Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; and 33¾ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 62 for Commonwealth; and 63 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal sold at 26@30, closing at the former rate, a decline of 4. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 28½ for Lehigh Navigation; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2 ser	106⅛	100 sh Reading	c. 48⅛
$2000 do. 1 ser	106⅛	100 do	48⅛
$100 City 6s mun. c & p	103¾	100 do	48⅜
$2000 Leh 6s gold	95¾	100 do	030. 48⅜
$2 00 do	93¾	100 do	48⅜
$1000 N P R 6s	91	100 do	48⅜
$170 N Pa 7 p c sc	87	200 do	is bwn. 48⅝
1 sh C & Am	129	200 do	is. b30. 48⅜
2 sh Norris't'n	67	200 do	b30. 48¾
87 sh Leh V R	s. 55⅜	100 do	48⅜
36 do	55½	100 do	48⅜
5 sh Phil & R	25	100 do	s5. 48⅜
100 sh Lit Sch R	s5. 46	100 do	48⅜
7 sh Leh Nav	28	100 do	b30. 48 69
10 sh Mor C Pf	72	200 do	is b3. 48 81
3 sh Morris Ca	30	100 do	b10. 48⅝
10 do	26		

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	136¼	12·15 P. M.	136
10·45 "	136¼	12·30 " "	135¾
11·20 "	136	12·45 " "	136
12·10 P. M.	136¼		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1865, 110@110¼; do. July, 1867, 110@110¼; 1868, 110⅞@110⅝; 10-40s, 105⅛@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@136¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; do. 1862, 110⅛@110½; do., 1864, 107⅜@107½; do., 1865, 107⅛@107½; do., 1865, new, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1867, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1868, 110¼@110⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¾@136. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; old 5-20s, do., 110⅜@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 107@107¼; do., 1865, 107¼@108; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105½. Gold, 136.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅛	West. Union Tel.	36¼
N. Y. and E. R.	37⅜	Clev. and Toledo R.	101⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅛	Tol. & Wab. RR.	65⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¼	M. & St. Pl. R. com	63½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	83⅜	Adams Ex. Co.	48
Chi. and N.W. com	76⅛	Wells, Fargo	26
Chi. and N.W. pref.	77⅜	U. S. Express	45⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	68½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110¼	Gold	135⅞
Pac. Mail S. Co.	114⅛	Market irregular.	

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.—Bark is in steady request, and No. 1 Quercitron is firmly held at $42·50 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair demand, and fifty bushels sold at $5·75. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·55@2·60.

There is not much activity in the Flour Market, and only 700 barrels were taken by the local trade at $5 50@5·75 for superfine; $6@6 75 for extras; $7·25@8 25 for spring Wheat extra family; $9@10 75 for winter Wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is taken by the crushers at $7 50@8 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues remarkably quiet; but fancies remain without quotable change. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $1·90@2, and 1000 bushels amber at $2 12. Rye is steady, with sales of 500 bushels Western at $1·55. In Corn no new feature to present. Old yellow is nominal at $1·20. 8500 bushels dry new yellow sold at 96c.@$1, and some damp at 90c. Oats are selling at 70@75c. for Western.

Whisky ranges from $1·02@1·05 per gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 24½@24¾c. Flour firm, in fair demand, and unchanged; Howard Street superfine, $6·75@7 22; do. extra, $8·50@10·50; do. family, $11@12; City Mills superfine, $6 75@7·50; do. extra, $8·75@10·75; do. family, $11·25@13·75; Western superfine, $6·50@7 25; do. extra, $8·25@9·75; do. family, $10·25@10·75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; prime white 94@97c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1 40@1 43. Pork firm at $48·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c; hams, 18c. Lard firm at 16@16½c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 104¾; Reading, 97; Canton Co., 47; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅞; Chicago and Northwestern, 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Johnson's Forgetfulness.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

President Johnson seems not to have heard of the election of Grant, and is stumping Congress in favor of Seymour. He repeats in his message the language of the Democratic platform, that there is no reason why "those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea," the pensioner, the public servants, the farmers, the mechanics, artisans, etc., should be paid in depreciated currency, while the bondholders are paid in gold.

It is the payment of coin interest on our bonds which has preserved the national credit, and so made the greenbacks worth what they are. Without coin interest on the bonds our credit would be much lower and our currency nearly worthless. But there is another difference between the bondholder and all the other classes mentioned. The rate of interest on the bond has never been increased. On the contrary, when our currency depreciated, in order to compensate the depreciation the wages of the soldier were raised 75 per cent., which is more than the average and twice the present depreciation. The pensions were fixed after the depreciation and adapted to it. Some of the salaries of public servants have been raised, and some have not, but not the first officer of the Government has yet suffered from poverty, or retired from his position because the salary was too small, or evinced a desire to exchange his place for the risks and remunerations of private business. On the whole, our officers of the Government, in a pecuniary sense, are at the average doing remarkably well. Farmers' prices have doubled and tripled in the depreciated currency, and the agricultural classes have never made as much money at the average as in this very currency. So of mechanics and artisans. The demand for labor has for eight years been steady, abundant, and remunerative. Especially the mechanics and artisans in the employ of the Government, who are getting ten hours' wages for eight hours' work, are receiving in gold values about twice as much as they ever received under a specie currency. The indestructibility of error seems to be shown in the fact that this wretched fugitive blunder, after being hunted down in the Presidential campaign, has taken refuge in the President's Message.

Concentration of Wealth.

From the N. Y. Times.

Baron Rothschild is reported to have died worth four hundred millions of dollars, and greatly regretted by the poor of the neighborhood where he lived.

The first fact is an overwhelming proof of the tendencies of modern civilization towards concentration; for, if we mistake not, this enormous fortune is the growth of but three generations. This tendency to concentration is evident in the alarming growth of our great cities both in this country and in Europe. London increased in the decade from 1851 to 1861 some half a million souls (440,000)—equal to a city like Philadelphia. The great increase of our cities is not accounted for by the increase of the whole country, but is caused by the same tendencies which are at work in the Old World.

Not only is this tendency evident in these great cities, but it is found in all departments of manufacture and trade. To-day and with us it is strikingly apparent in such bazaars as Stewart's and Claflin's. Already under these two roofs, which cover one to two acres each, are gathered all that pertains to the dress of men and women, all fabrics for household uses, and many other articles. Thus a retail dealer may here select a complete stock, may have it packed and shipped without wetting the soles of his shoes.

There is no reason why this class of merchants shall not or do not undersell all smaller ones. They buy larger quantities, they control mills, they do their business with one set of experienced men, and they can undersell others even if they do not.

Now all mankind will buy where they can buy cheapest, and there is no reason to doubt but that such establishments as these, in another generation of thirty years, will swallow up all the smaller ones. It is inevitable. And why not? If the great end and purpose of life is to buy cheap and sell dear, why not? Because the great end and aim of life is not to buy cheap and sell dear, but is to so organize society that it shall perfect the bodily and spiritual welfare of the race, and insure comfort and happiness to men. Will this vast aggregation of business and wealth in a few hands secure this? It is evident that it will not, unless along with the rights of wealth go the duties of wealth.

We hear a rumor that some of our great capitalists propose to erect, near their wonderful establishments, perfect and complete houses for their clerks and workmen, supplied with every convenience, to be furnished at the smallest cost. There will be reading rooms, rooms for games and for exercise, a good public table, a coöperative laundry, bath-houses, etc.

We venture to hope that this is true, and that our millionaires propose to use their money as well as to get it, and thus to mark the civilization of the New World by a beneficent use of wealth, and not by its vulgar display.

How Shall Women be Tried?

From the N. Y. Times.

The singular activity displayed by certain good ladies of New York in the case of Hester Vaughan, condemned for infanticide, in Pennsylvania, has not been accounted for. Governor Geary assured them that their services were not and had not been needed to induce him to act with justice and mercy. But the preamble to the resolutions passed at the meeting at Cooper Institute may seem to explain it. The preamble sets forth the justice and necessity of woman being tried by her *peers*, that is, woman must be tried by woman.

In this day, when the hard facts of life seem to be crowding large numbers of women to the wall, and they are looking with frightened eyes for protection and help, it may be asked, "Will this help them?" It may be well for us not to lose sight of a great fact, as old as human nature, and ordained for some wise purpose, we have always supposed—viz., that woman being by nature weaker in body than man, man, the stronger, is inspired with a certain desire to protect and defend the weaker; and out of this has grown the old feeling of chivalry and the modern sentiment of deference. We have always supposed that these were God-inspired, and therefore not to be lightly undermined or destroyed. We come now to another fact, the direct offspring of this wise and subtle instinct; it is that man's judgments of woman have been more merciful than woman's judgments of woman, while woman's condemnation of man has been less savage than man's.

If this be so, we may venture to suggest that woman will gain nothing by being tried by woman, but the reverse. We may venture to doubt the wisdom of the preamble; we may venture to suggest that if woman insists upon doing the dreary business of sitting on juries, she shall sit on men, and so secure them a greater measure of kindness than they now get from their fellow-jurors.

Spain.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is now manifest that Spain is in great trouble. The revolutionary leaders are now seen in their true characters. Prim, Serrano, and the others are now rather the men we thought them before the revolution than the men they seemed to be in the first flush of revolutionary success. A couple of months ago Spain hailed them as liberators. Now Spain regards them as traitors, or as men who are miserably incompetent. Rumor has it that the elections which were fixed for the middle of this month are not to take place till towards the middle of January, and that in consequence the Cortes will not meet until February is far advanced. It is now difficult to resist the conviction that the revolutionary leaders are hampered by pledges which they find it impossible to redeem. Montpensier bade a good figure; so no doubt did Napoleon; but the people, who seem resolved to have their way, who know nothing of pledges, are a bar both to Montpensier and Napoleonic plans. Judging from late news, the republican sentiment is growing. We know it is strong in the southern provinces. Such hesitation as is now manifested by the provisional government can have no other effect than to band the people together and to inspire them with a common republican sentiment. The revolutionary tide, if we are to judge from recorded facts, is too strong to be controlled, and it seems to be the determination of the Government to save themselves and to get rid of their pledges by allowing events to take their course.

Count Bismark and the Peace of Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Count Bismark has returned to Berlin. One of our latest cable despatches informs us that almost immediately after his return he took occasion to meet the Ambassadors of France, England, and Russia, when he expressed his conviction that there was no reason to apprehend a disruption of the friendly relations now subsisting among the different European powers. This is very well for Count Bismark. All the world knows he does not want war, but all the world knows he is ready for war, and that the nation of which he is real chief is armed to the teeth and ready for any emergency. The situation of Europe is far from satisfactory. No one knows better than Count Bismark that war is a possibility which might become a reality at any moment. Who can say that a war, European in its dimensions, may not yet spring from this Spanish revolution? Who does not know that at the present moment the question of peace or war, as between Turkey and Greece, is hanging in the balance? Who does not know that the Schleswig-Holstein question is still unsettled, and that provocation is only wanted on either side to make this a *casus belli* between Prussia and France? If anybody else is ignorant, Count Bismark is not, that Prince Charles of Roumania has been forced, much against his will, to maintain peaceful relations with the Ottoman Porte. With all these questions still unsettled, with all these facts before us, we have a perfect right to treat with levity Count Bismark's assurances of peace. War might, but it might not, be a gain to Prussia. Peace will be a gain beyond all chance of questioning. South Germany requires but time to gravitate towards the great German centre. Time will accomplish Count Bismark's purposes. War might do it, but it might not. The Count, like a wise man, prefers the certain to the uncertain. He is not unwilling to fight, if to fight be necessary; but he prefers to wait and allow peace and time to settle the question.

The Currency Question.

From the Chicago Republican.

We are glad that the session of the so-called National Board of Trade has been held at this juncture at Cincinnati, and there would have resulted one advantage to the public in giving its loose discussions much more wide dissemination and publication even than the liberal space accorded them by the press. And this, not because they reached anything, and did anythin but because they made about the same progress as a horse that should take half-a-dozen turns round a bark mill. And this is timely in its suggestiveness just now when Congress is coming in session. It should tend to create among the people more patience with their representatives, and a better temper at the delays that must be borne before we worry through to any solution of our currency perplexities. We venture the opinion that every one of the fluent and ready speakers at Cincinnati has been fond of calling himself a practical business man, and by inference and by direct assertion giving the people abundant sympathies that the number of practical business men has been so lightly drawn upon for our national lawmakers. We could settle this whole subject with a Congress made up of business men, has been said so many times, in all parts of the country, that it is instructive, if not entirely satisfactory, to discover how ully these gentlemen agree when their views come to be compared in a public gathering of their own class. And this is not a reflection on their general sagacity or their thorough earnestness. It is simply saying that they squabbled like a bevy of new and old school physicians over a doubtful case in therapeutics, belabored one another with their pill-machines and clyster-pumps, and left the sick man just where he was. What reason is there to believe that the same diversity of views and the same inconclusive results would not have followed, if all this had been matter for the *Congressional Globe* to print at Government expense? We doubt whether any policy upon which twenty of the most solid and successful financiers of the country could agree, as a solution of our currency difficulties, would not be laboriously confuted by a like number of equally solid and successful financiers; and the chances are that the attacking party would be quadrupled, so much easier is it to pull down than to build up. By this we do not mean that currency discussion can do no good, in or out of Congress, but to bring up the fresh proof of the wide diversity of views prevailing on the whole subject, and how likely it is that any cure can be speedy when a decision is so difficult as to what cure is needed. There are several of our brethren of the press who can safely take the moral home to themselves. By all means let them go on with their learned and prolix lucubrations, but let them not get ill-tempered at postponement of their adoption as national policy, since we can see that what is a middle with Congress is equally so with the National Board of Trade, and with editors learned in finance—these opinions resembling the zebra's stripes in the showman's advertisement—"no two alike."

The Coming Peace.

From the N. Y. World.

"Troops," says Grant, heading the pack. "The troops on the Plains are all needed; troops are still needed in the Southern States." "Troops," says Sherman. The Indians must be reservationed, and this "desired result can only be obtained by coercion." "Troops," says Brevet Major-General Davis, from Alaska, and dwells on "the needlessness of a civil government for the Territory at present." "Troops," says Brevet Major-General Ord, from Arizona; "an increase of the force, with a view to more energetic operations against the Apaches—the worst of all Indians—is recommended by the division commander, who speaks highly of the agricultural capacity of the Territory." Ah! he does, does he? Then let him grow his crop of armed men on that fruitful soil. "Troops," says Thomas, from Department of the Cumberland; "no improvement in the state of public and social affairs," and "the necessity for the presence of troops is as great as heretofore." "Troops," says Stoneman, from Virginia; but then, for a wonder, he wants no more, finding "two regiments of infantry and one company of artillery" quite sufficient for the birthplace and tomb of Washington. "Troops," cries Meade, from the consolidated Second and Third Military Districts; "more power." I want my military finger in the civil pie. "Troops," says Reynolds, from Texas, who found it necessary for reconstruction purposes "to withdraw troops from the frontier posts 'to such an extent as to impair their efficiency for protection against the Indians.'" Of course, perish the settlers, so that reconstruction live.

"Troops, troops, troops," almost every man-jack among them is crying, from Let-us-have-peace down, all save Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem, who writes:—"The civil courts have continued to dispense justice, under the supervision of the military authorities, and there has been no necessity for the use of the troops stationed in the State!" This State is Mississippi; Mississippi is not reconstructed, neither reconstructing, and, therefore, has no use for troops.

This is the bright exception. Everywhere else there comes up a roar for soldiery. Grant heads it and Secretary Schofield claps his hemi-demi-semiquaver to its tail. There is "unusual disposition to lawlessness and crime and comparative inefficiency of civil government in those States," says he—those reconstructed States, those successfully reconstructed States—and "the only laws of Congress providing for the employment of the military force of the United States in support of the government of any State were passed in the infancy of the republic"—for a wonder, he didn't get it nation—"with a jealous care to avoid undue interference by the National Government in State affairs, and not designed for such a condition of society as now exists in the Southern States." All of which means "troops," and so the song, which began with "troops, troops, troops," winds up with "troops, troops, troops."

And this is Let us have peace!

Will He Never Have Done?

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

That garrulous old nincompoop who is misrepresenting this country at the British court still keeps making his silly and unwarranted speeches. He is travelling from place to place spouting his ridiculous twaddle at every opportunity. In his latest speech made the other day at Brighton, he modified his tone a little, but still persists in making himself a partisan in politics, in addressing a British audience. In one of his earlier speeches, he asserted, unqualifiedly, that the abolition of slavery was ample compensation for all the blood and treasure expended in the war. Now he draws it a little more mildly, and he puts it on a somewhat different footing. He says:—

"But the war is over, and what have we accomplished? We have accomplished that which, independent of the blood that has been spilt, almost compensates us, if it does not more than compensate us, for the treasure we have lost. We have shown to the world that our Government possesses an inherent power which is adequate, and will continue to be adequate in all time to come, not only to protect itself against foreign invasion, but, however dreadful it may be, against any domestic insurrection."

The meaning of this is, that we are compensated for the treasure if not the blood expended in the late war, by showing the ability of our Government to destroy itself as a constitutional system, and crush the liberties of the people. Our fathers thought that the blood and treasure which it cost them to win those liberties and establish that government were well expended; and now this degenerate citizen officially representing our country abroad assures a foreign people that the destruction of what it cost the men of the Revolution so many sacrifices to secure is a boon worth infinitely more, and compensates for expenditures a hundred times greater. No man ever made a more pitiable spectacle of himself, or more disgraced his country, than this miserable old flunky in his series of performances before the British public.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS',
11 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOTHING.

I. CUTHMAN & CO.
SELL
Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap
CLOTHING,
AT THE
CONTINENTAL HALL,
No. 830 MARKET Street,
11 18 wfm 12 31 PHILADELPHIA

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKUP & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY December 12th, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust,
A GRAND METHODIST FAIR,
in aid of the
HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM of the M. E. Church, continuing two weeks.
A grand display of useful and fancy articles, giving a good opportunity to choose from the almost endless variety on exhibition of things suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
and to aid a good work.
Come, and bring all your friends with you.
A Splendid Gallery of Paintings, Beautiful Fountain, Fine Music, Capital Refreshments. Come. 12 10 3t

JOHN B. GOUGH Will deliver his new Lecture, "CIRCUMSTANCES," AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, December 14. Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Gould's, No 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on Monday evening. 12 10 4t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 14, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.
12 7 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
A meeting of the Club will be held at the National Union Club House, No 1105 CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 11, at 8 o'clock.
Business of importance.
WILLIAM McMICHAEL President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. 11 10 2t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.
Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
12 3 11t Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.
NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.
The ordinance of Council's approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8 1868.
Coupons due on the 15th instant, on the gold loan of this company, will be paid in gold at their office on and after that date
Holders of ten or more coupons are requested to present them and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th. SOLOMON SHEPHERD.
12 8 1w Treasurer.

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N. B. BROWNE, President
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. The lobby attendance was very small, and the interest in the proceedings was in proportion. This was the business done:

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

A communication was received from the commissioners of South street bridge, asking $3000 for incidental expenses. This was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition was received from the Twenty-second ward. A number of persons purporting to be citizens of that locality ask that the Hill property in that ward be purchased as a site for a house of correction. This was referred.

A number of petitions for and remonstrances against the salting of the track of the Germantown Passenger Railway were presented and referred.

Bills from Common Council were now taken up and considered.

The ordinance authorizing the City Treasurer to cash immediately all warrants drawn on account of children or adults supported in the Almshouse at the expense of parties outside was agreed to.

An ordinance authorizing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to recall sewer assessment bills for work done on the west side of Eleventh street, between Christian street and Washington avenue, was referred to the Committee on Surveys.

A response to a resolution of inquiry was now received from the Trustees of the Gas Works.

This body say that they have expended in laying mains about $165,000. This, they say, was done before calling upon individuals to prepay the amount involved. They have received from private sources for mains and service-pipe $65,679, all of which has been expended in the operations of the Trust. Should there be a sufficient consumption of gas to warrant it, this amount will be returned to the parties paying it when Councils pass a loan for that purpose.

A note was received from the City Treasurer, vindicating himself from a certain vague but indirect censure on the part of certain members of the Chamber.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ordinance providing for an extension of the buildings of the county prison was debated at length and then indifinitely postponed.

The appropriation bill of $21,450 for the law department for 1869 was passed.

The Common Council now announced that it could not concur with this Chamber in fixing the rate of taxation at $2 per hundred.

Select Council then receded, and passed the tax rate at $1 80, as fixed by Common Council.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the Park Loan.

For want of a two-thirds vote it was lost.

The Water Loan bill met with like fate.

The Chair then announced that hereafter he would be obliged to declare as out of order any further motion to suspend the rules to reconsider any vote on the Loan bill.

Mr. Page protested to the Chamber that he now washed his hands from the soil of any attempt to defeat the Park Loan and the League Island bill.

Mr. Page said that until this appropriation was passed a title to League Island could not be given. He had just received a telegram from Washington to that effect, and unless this appropriation is made, the naval depot will be located in Connecticut. Let it be done, and the government will at once accept League Island, and begin upon it the work of converting it into a naval depot.

The motion to take the required fund out of a loan to be hereafter created passed by a vote of 23 to 5.

The ordinance then passed finally. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer was in the chair.

A communication was received from the commissioners of the South street bridge, asking an appropriation of $5000.

The usual batch of petitions and communications upon various subjects were received and appropriately referred.

A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, announcing his approval of certain bills.

The Common Council bill fixing the tax rate for the year 1869 was received from the Select Council, with an amendment substituting $2 instead of $1 80 as such rate.

Mr. Evans moved a concurrence in the amendment. A long and animated debate followed.

Mr. Harper discussed the question with great clearness in favor of the rate fixed by the majority. In the course of his remarks he presented the following statement:

Valuation of property furnished by Board of Revision.

Amount subject to full rate, -	$416,029,699 00
" " suburban rate, ⅔,	24,256,286 00
" " farm rate, ½, -	21,772,642 00
Amount required to be raised by taxation, as per statement of City Controller, - - - - -	$8,622,726 77
In which is included for extension of Water-works, - - - -	810,000 00
For purchase of League Island, -	425,000 00
For City Ice Boat, - - -	160,000 00
	$1,395,000 00
Deduct these amounts, which should be paid out of loans, and which it was agreed by the votes of both parties should be taken from loans hereafter to be created, and the amount then necessary to raise by taxation would be -	$7,227,726 77
Amount at $1 80 on $416,029,699,	7,488,534 58
" 1 20 on 21,256,286,	291,075 43
" 90 on 21,772,642,	195,953 78
	$7,975,563 79
Deduct amount required to be raised, - - - - -	7,227,726 77
Leaves a margin of - -	$747,837 02

which will be largely increased by reductions in the appropriation bills, and by the allowance of nine per cent. instead of twelve for prompt payment of taxes.

The Committee of Highways have already reduced the amount asked for by the department $90,000. The Committee on Gas-works have reduced the amount asked for over $60,000. The bill for public schools has been largely reduced, and the other bills will undoubtedly be reduced more or less. It is calculated that the saving in the reduction from twelve to nine per cent. in the discount will save over $100,000, so that it can be safely calculated that if the loans are made which should be made there will be a margin at a tax rate of $180 of over a million of dollars.

After some further discussion, the previous question was moved and carried—yeas 29, nays 9.

The amendment was then disagreed to—yeas 12, nays 28.

A communication was received from the City Treasurer, justifying his course in relation to the payment of warrants. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Harper offered an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance passed in April, 1864, appropriating $12,000 to the Law Department for the payment of expenses incurred in connection with the purchase of League Island. Agreed to.

The Chamber then elected Amos Hillburn by acclamation to fill the vacancy in the board of directors of the Wills Hospital, caused by the resignation of Mr. John C. Parr.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution suspending for the balance of the year 1868 the rule of Councils requiring the adjournment of each meeting by seven o'clock. Agreed to.

The following bills were received from Select Council and considered:

An ordinance making a transfer in the appropriation for supplying the city with water for the year 1869. Agreed to.

A resolution authorizing certain improvements in the Sheriff's office and the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court. Agreed to—yeas 23, nays 16.

An ordinance making an appropriation to the Law Department and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Harper, from the Committee on the Gas Works, made a detailed report, expressing satisfaction with the condition of such works, and giving considerable valuable statistics concerning their capacity, the amount of gas consumed, &c.

Several resolutions were reported from the Committee on Highways, and agreed to, concerning the grading of streets, transfers of appropriations to the Highway Department, &c.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Police, offered an ordinance making an appropriation of $100 for the rent of a school-house at Bridesburg, used as a lock-up. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Trusts and Fire, reported a resolution restoring to duty the Spring Garden and Western Steam Fire Engine Companies. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the Chief Engineer to issue uniform badges to the members of the Councils, reporters of the press, fire insurance agents and the Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, offered an ordinance authorizing the construction of certain sewers. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance prohibiting the digging up of any street for the purpose of laying pipes, drains or constructing sewers, between the 1st of December and the 1st of March, in any year, unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs to sewers or pipes. Agreed to.

An ordinance was offered to pave a certain part of Tacony street, in the Twenty-third ward. It was first postponed. The vote was afterward reconsidered, and a heated discussion ensued.

Pending the consideration of this ordinance, the hour of seven having arrived, the Chamber adjourned.

—A large meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at the hall Front and Master streets. The reports of the different shops were presented, showing that about three hundred and fifty weavers were unemployed at the present time, owing to their unwillingness to work at the reduction proposed by the manufacturers. After considerable discussion, the meeting formed itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of calling on the men now working at reduced prices, to persuade them to join in the strike.

—J. Livingston, a young man employed in the manufactory of Simons & Bro., had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday, charged with appropriating gold chains to his own use. S. D. Opdike testified that an unfinished gold chain having been missed, it was traced to the possession of the defendant, who had admitted the appropriation of it. The accused was held for trial.

—A quarterly meeting of the Teachers' Institute will be held to-day (Friday) at the Musical Fund Hall, commencing at 2 P. M., and in the evening at 8 P. M. The proceedings are expected to be quite interesting, and they are open to the public. At the evening meeting there is to be a lecture on the "Culture of the Sensibilities," by Rev. B. G. Northrop.

—Thomas Kelly, a seaman belonging to the schooner J. V. Wellington, below at this port from Boston, had his foot so badly injured by being caught in the main-sheet that he was taken ashore at Lewes, Del., and had the limb amputated. It is stated that he is doing well.

—James McClain, aged 38 years, was admitted to the Hospital last evening with his leg injured from a fall. James Hood was injured by a fall while at work in the Navy Yard yesterday. He was taken to the Hospital.

—Michael Koch, 40 years old, was killed last evening, at Beach and Manderson streets, by being run over by car No. 12 of the Richmond line of passenger cars. He resided at No. 963 Frankford road.

—Yesterday an inquest was held on the body of E. C. Porter, whose death, at No. 924 Spring Garden street, was reported yesterday. A verdict of death from suicide was rendered.

PHILLIPS.

He is Severe on Grant.

The session of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was resumed yesterday afternoon. After a few remarks from Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Grew, and Mr. Powell of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, Wendell Phillips was called on for a few remarks, and he spoke substantially as follows:

There was one thing which had especially distinguished the negro question, and that was its simple, specific character. We have been simply a society for the abolition of negro slavery. We have doggedly hinged all our movements on one simple idea. Now we are just nearing the port; the harbor is in sight; it has not been a poor voyage, nor was the labor light. Ours was the Christian test of the age. Fifty years hence our history will be made of the quarrel between the races, and our romance will consist of the picturesque element of that quarrel. If this society had been spread into general Christianity, we would be now where we were in '33. The instinct of the opposition saw exactly the strength of anti-slavery—its one idea. We shall never entirely get rid in our day of social prejudice, but we can clean the organic law. A nation can make a step that cannot be recovered. The speaker's criticism of Andrew Johnson was, not that he has lost the country four years, but that we shall never stand again where we did in 1865. The journals now give us all the depth of water we require—persistent effort will do the work. And yet the miracle of a nation's regeneration may be taken from us. We have been cheated in so many things—impeachment for instance—that it is impossible to say. But he had faith—faith held for many weary years, and not now to be relinquished. If Grant gives us a safe, respectable Cabinet, merely it is possible that the country may drift back into the spirit of the times before the Rebellion. We must not expect any prompt humanity from Grant; he is simply a soldier, though he may be an honest one. What we might have got was a man who would have been to the whole country what Butler was to New Orleans. Wade was that man, but Senators knew what he would do if elected, and were afraid of him. The President, when he bought Ross, wasted his money. The speaker continued his criticism of General Grant and other public men at some length, and with great severity. The question in the war was, which shall own this belt of continent, Calhoun or Massachusetts? 100,000 graves have answered. We have fought the battle, though only half awake. The trouble now is that Grant is not an abolitionist. Our anti-slavery life must last till that time when the law of the country is cleaned. The reticence of Grant as a soldier was proper, as a Presidential candidate it was disloyal. God has given us the hour and the text; one more effort and we shall be able to redeem the original pledge of the Anti-Slavery Society, to make a black man and a white man equal before the law.

The Treasurer's report was then read, by which it appeared the amount in the treasury was $20·15, and that donations received during the year amounted to $200. The report was accepted.

After accepting the resolutions and declining to entertain Mr. Moriarty's Fenian resolve, the convention adjourned.

A festival of the Friends of Freedom was held last evening in Concert Hall There was a large attendance. Several speeches were made, and a general good time was had by those present.

THE CITY CREDIT.

Letter of City Treasurer Peirsol in Answer to the Report of the Finance Committee of Councils.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1868.—To the Select and Common Councils.—Gentlemen:—In a report to your honorable bodies, submitted by the Committee on Finance on Thursday last, censure is cast on me as the City Treasurer, "for reserving the receipts from taxes for 1868 to pay the interest due January 1, 1869, instead of providing for the same by a temporary loan, as has been the course heretofore pursued by previous City Treasurers."

As this could only have been written under a misapprehension of the law by which the City Treasurer is governed, permit me to call your attention to it, as it is found in "An ordinance to authorize a loan to pay claims against and to defray expenses of the corporation," approved December 11, 1855.

The third section reads, "The faith of the city of Philadelphia is hereby pledged to her creditors, that a tax for the year 1856 shall be levied on the real estate within the bounds of the same, valued according to the assessment thereof in the year 1855, at the rate of seven and a half mills on the dollar, to be designated as a 'Loan tax,' and annually thereafter that a sufficient tax, under the like designation, in each and every year on the said real estate, according to the then assessed value thereof, shall likewise be levied, for the purpose of paying the interest, and within thirty years from the date thereof the principal, for the public debt of the city, and to continue until the principal of the said debt shall be extinguished, and no longer; and the said tax shall cover and secure all the appropriations made in the several ordinances existing at the time of said levy, creating sinking funds for the redemption of all loans, as well as cover and pay the interest on said loans. Said tax shall be included as an item under a separate head in the entire city and county tax, to be levied in each year as aforesaid, and the Receiver of Taxes, as the taxes for each year are collected and received by him, shall hand over to the City Treasurer, together with the money received by the said Receiver, a statement of the amount of loan tax, as aforesaid, included in every such payment to the Treasurer, and the said Treasurer shall forthwith pass such proportionate amount to a separate account, to be called the 'City Debt Account,' and the money included in the said account shall not be applied, under any pretense, to the payment of any claim, or to any purpose or object other than the interest, and after that is discharged the principal, of the public debt of the city, as hereinbefore set forth; and any encroachment on the said fund for any other purpose or object than as aforesaid shall be a misdemeanor in office on the part of said Treasurer."

This section was designed to be and is a permanent pledge by the city that an adequate provision shall be made which shall be applied only for the regular payment of the interest. The pledge can neither be set aside nor repealed. It is binding on the Councils, and under the penalty of a misdemeanor must be complied with by the City Treasurer. It is a contract to which there are two parties, the city and the loan-holders. If violated by the Councils, it can be enforced by the judiciary. If disregarded by the City Treasurer, he must suffer the penalty. The best interests of the city being dependent on its scrupulous observance, I am very sure that you will allow no impression to exist that, either on your own part or that of any city official, there is a desire to evade, or in the slightest degree to impair, a law which is so eminently wise and just. To this law, more than to any other cause, is to be attributed the high credit which the city of Philadelphia now enjoys. The scrupulous care bestowed on the sinking funds, the adequate provision made for the prompt payment of the interest, impart confidence to the lenders of money, and make the loans of the city a favorite investment.

Your honorable bodies will fully appreciate the importance of this subject, and particularly at this moment, when large loans are contemplated which cannot be negotiated if the views so inconsiderately expressed by the Committee on Finance are allowed to pass unnoticed.

To remove the false impressions they may have created, and protect the credit of the city from their consequences, as well as myself from unjust aspersions, I have been induced to address your honorable bodies, and to express as I have herein done, most unequivocally that the law, both legally and morally, is binding on the City Councils and the City Treasurer.

If, however, there should exist any doubt on this point on the part of your honorable bodies, I respectfully request that it be submitted to the City Solicitor for his opinion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—General Logan has recovered from his late illness.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling is unobstructed by snow.

—The rumor that the steamer Providence had been lost on Long Island Sound proved unfounded.

—By the caving-in of an embankment at Baltimore on Wednesday, a man named O'Brien was killed.

—The person who outwitted McCulloch and Johnson in sending their "reports" North, it is said, has been discovered.

—The body of Mr. Fahnestock, of this city, who was lost by the awful accident on the Ohio river the other day, has been recovered.

—In the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, the Senate joint resolution regarding the ocean mail service between the United States and China was referred to the Post Office Committee. A resolution for a recess from the 21st instant until the 5th proximo was offered and adopted. A bill regulating the value of legal-tenders and providing for their redemption was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. At 3·40 P. M. the House went into Committee of the Whole, and at 4 P. M. adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The members of the new ministry had an audience with the Queen yesterday, and formally accepted their appointments. The following appointments are officially announced: Wm. E. Forster, Vice President of the Board of Education; James Stansfield, Acton Sayrton and George Grenfell Glynn, Jr., Lords of the Treasury; Grant Duff, Under Secretary for India; William Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department; Edward Hugessen, Under Secretary for the Home Department; John Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times has a long editorial on the message of President Johnson. Alluding to the Alabama negotiations, it says the English government has shown every desire to make an arrangement, and it is difficult to believe that the President, cabinet, or a hostile majority in Congress will throw over a settlement arrived at after long and laborious negotiations.

LONDON, Dec. 10, evening.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened this afternoon, by royal commission. The usual speech from the throne was omitted. The House of Commons re-elected Mr. Denison as Speaker.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—It is reported that the Emperor, on his return from Compeigne to Paris, will accord an audience to Olozaga, and will formally recognize him as the Ambassador of Spain.

The *Patrie* thinks the message of President Johnson, in view of the approaching close of his administration, is unimportant, and that the only point calling for attention is the recommendation respecting direct elections.

MADRID, Dec. 10, evening.—The insurgents in Cadiz have demanded terms of capitulation, which, it is understood, the government are disposed to grant.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—An armistice of two days has been agreed to with the insurgents in Cadiz for the burial of the dead, and to allow the women and children to leave the city. At its conclusion, a combined attack will be made by the troops and fleet upon that quarter of the city occupied by the rebels. The latter have set free and armed 700 convicts from the prisons and galleys. It is estimated that the rebel force in Cadiz numbers 3,000 fighting men.

VALETTA, Dec. 10.—Dispatches from Sicily report a fresh eruption of Mount Etna on Tuesday night. The volcano broke out with increased violence, ejecting flames and lava until five o'clock this morning. The torrents of lava devastated the surrounding country. The ashes from the crater fell on the town of Acl Reale, and were blown even into the streets of Messina. At last accounts the mountain was enveloped in smoke, and labored with deafening detonations. Great crowds have gathered on the northern shore of Malta to witness the magnificent spectacle, which, though 120 miles distant, is distinctly visible.

PESTH, Dec. 10.—The session of the Hungarian Parliament was closed with a speech from the throne. The Emperor Francis Joseph, speaking as King of Hungary, eulogized the labors of the Parliament as tending to establish harmony in all parts of the monarchy. The army bill, he declared, was a pledge for the integrity of the kingdom and the continuance of peace. He concluded with the hope that the most cordial feeling with Prussia would be maintained.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat LEWIS EVANS leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf			Leaves South Trenton.		
Saturday, Dec	12	10 A.M	Saturday, Dec	12	2 P.M
Monday, "	14,	12 M.	Monday, "	14,	4 P.M
Tuesday, "	15,	1 P.M	Tuesday, "	15,	6 P.M
Wed'day, "	16,	1 P.M	Wed'day, "	16	don't go
Thursday, "	17,	1½ P.M	Thursday, "	17,	7 A.M
Friday, "	18,	2½ P.M	Friday, "	18,	8 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 12

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7·15 MOON RISES.....4·24
SUN SETS.....4·42 HIGH WATER.....12 15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Main	Southampton	New York	Dec. 1
U. S. Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 3
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Dec 4
Europa	Bremen	New York	Dec. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec 12
U. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Schiller	New York	Bremen	Dec. 12
Damascus	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 15
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 12
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 12
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 18
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Star and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, and Lookout, Mulford, for Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 96 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. On the night of the 6th inst., off Cape Lookout, experienced a heavy SE. gale; after blowing heavy for nine hours, changing suddenly into SW., and increased in violence, with a heavy cross sea; was hove to for 32 hours. 6th inst., 11 A. M., off Hatteras Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Pioneer, hence for Wilmington, N. C. Saw three steamers at anchor under Hatteras, the wind blowing heavy from W. S. W. at the time.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship North Point, cleared at Savannah yesterday, reported for Philadelphia.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence, at Richmond 8th inst.

Steamship Valley City, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 9th inst.

Barque Annie, Pendleton, hence, at Havana 4th instant.

Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, from Portland 20th ult. for Matanzas, was spoken 2d inst. lat. 29 01, long. 73 20, and supplied with provisions.

Barque Ildeo Kimball, Delano, at Pensacola 7th inst. from Aspinwall.

Barque Centaur, Williams, hence 31st Oct. for Antwerp, with a cargo of petroleum, put into Gravesend Harbor yesterday, disabled. She had experienced a heavy gale, had four feet of water in the hold, and was otherwise damaged.

Brig Alice Lea, Foster, hence for Kingston, Ja., was spoken 20th ult., lat. 27 03, long. 71 23.

Brig Marianna I V Goncalves, hence for Lisbon, was returning A. M. 9th inst., in want of more ballast.

Brig C. Van Horn, Coffill, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor, N. S., 3d inst.

Schr Buckeye, King, hence at Petersburg 6th inst.

Schr John Hubbard, Brewer, hence for New Haven, at New York 9th inst.

Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Vulcan, Small, hence, at Portland 8th inst.

Schr R. H. Shannon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Norfolk 8th inst.

Schr L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, hence, at New York 9th inst.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 7th inst.

Schr Arthur Rowe, Stover, from North Carolina for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 7th inst.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, 23 days from Guantanamo, at New York yesterday. Was nine days in sight of Cuba with strong head winds, and had several heavy gales from NW. and SE. during the passage.

Steamer Millville, Kenear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

U. S. revenue cutter Vigilant, Capt. Usher, arrived at Holmes' Hole on Monday, after an unsuccessful search for the Pollock Rip Lightship, and reports having encountered very rough weather, with high seas. A wave broke over the vessel, sweeping one man overboard, who was lost, and severely injuring another.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS.

INITIALS, CRESTS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS,

DONE TO ORDER BY

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,

9 28 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2509 SOUTH Street.
1 14

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
24 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crecker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT THE "BEE-HIVE.'

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales, At about one-half the importation cost, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS

In large variety, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard,

DRESS SILKS AND SATINS, RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, From $15 to $150. FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, AMERICAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC. REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.

Fine Cloaks.

A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths, Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc.

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold

At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., THE "BEE-HIVE," No. 920 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
11 6 fmw

1868. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS! USEFUL PRESENTS. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT. Prices Greatly Reduced.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, HDKFS. and UMBRELLAS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC., AT

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

(Popular Stand. Established in 1853),

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 5p] PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Persons can ride to our door from any part of the city. All goods delivered carefully, and free of charge.

COBELIN TAPESTRY AND MOQUET TABLE COVERS.

Just received, an invoice of these RICH GOODS, in Crimson, Green, Maroon, Blue, Bismark, and Chintz Colors, from $10 up. A Real Bargain.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Embroidered Table and Piano Covers,

AND VERY ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS,

IN NEW DESIGNS,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

11 30 mwf5trp PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

FAMILY MOURNING. FAMILY MOURNING

EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR. DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC. At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.

MYERS' New Mourning Store

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street, GIRARD ROW.
11 13 fmw2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY. EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S., at Philadelphia the 11th day of November, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY copartners, trading as BAKER & FARLEY, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on Creditors' petition by the District Court of said District. GEORGE J. HENKELS, Assignee. Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

To the creditors of said bankrupts and all whom it may concern. 12 11 3t5

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LAMAR W. FISHER, executor of the estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 21, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.
12 11 fmw3t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL L. MAIN, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition and an appraisement of the personal property, which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by said Court on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, unless exceptions be filed thereto. RICHARD LUDLOW, Attorney for Petitioner.
12 4 fm6

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY. N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets. Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 2 tj

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA. MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK. SATURDAY, AT 1 P. M., GRAND MATINEE. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 11, LAST BUT ONE. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE. IMMENSE COMBINATION OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA ON THE SAME EVENING.

The entire Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

With the following great cast:—

Lucrezia.....MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE
Sasilio Orsini.....MADAME Ch. LINI
Gennaro.....SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
Duke Alfonso.....SIGNOR ANTONUCCI

To be followed by the last act of FRA DIAVOLO.

MADAME ROTTER.....as.....ZERLINA
THEODOR HABELMANN.....as.....FRA DIAVOLO
JOSEPH HERMANNS.....as.....GIACOMO

In which part he will introduce the English Song, I'M AFLOAT, received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm.

To conclude with the Grand Military March, composed and conducted in person by SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.

TO-MORROW (Saturday), LAST GRAND MATINEE. IL TROVATORE. IL TROVATORE. TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 12, GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT. GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT. DER FREISCHUTZ, Sung entirely in German.

NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, Imported expressly for the WOLF'S GLEN,

Agathe.....MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE
Zelia.....MADAME ROTTER
Max.....HERR HABELMANN
Caspar.....HERR FORMES
Prince.....HERR REICHARDT
Otto.....HERR BEHRINGER

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets and Seats can now be secured for any night at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME, introducing THE GREAT ROBINSON, LITTLE CLARENCE,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *&* *THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier. And Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

The Case of Mississippi.

When the result of the constitutional election held in the State of Mississippi some months ago was announced, it was generally acquiesced in by the people of the North, as well as those of that State, under the belief, in this section of the country, that a majority of the legal voters of the State were unwilling to reënter the Union under any terms imposed by Congress, and certainly under the Constitution which was submitted to them by the Jackson Convention. While this Constitution generally conformed to the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, it is represented as containing several provisions which are entirely too proscriptive in their character, and in consequence of which the people of the State refused to give it the sanction of a majority of their votes. At the time of the election, and for months thereafter, nothing was said of fraud, and we were led to believe that the vote upon the Constitution was quite as fair and honest as it was in the other States in which elections were held under the Reconstruction acts. Quite recently, however, it was discovered by somebody that the grossest frauds had been perpetrated in a number of counties, and that when the votes of these counties were rejected *in toto*, the Constitution had a majority of what was left. Therefore it was argued that the Constitution was legally adopted. To impress this idea upon Congress a "committee of five"—self-constituted, to all appearances—has arrived in Washington, and is now diligently at work in the effort to lobby the Constitution through that body.

It is possible that the objects and motives of this committee are legitimate; that the Constitution did receive, as its members allege, a clear majority of the legal votes of the people; that the "committee of five" is not a body of mere adventurers, as their opponents allege; and that the State is entitled to representation in the Federal Legislature under the Constitution which they advocate. Yet it becomes the duty of Congress to investigate the matter thoroughly before any decisive, especially before any favorable, action is taken upon the subject presented to them by the committee. While it is eminently desirable that Mississippi should be restored fully to all her former relations to the Union, it is even more desirable that this restoration should be brought about by no tricks of political adventurers; that the reconstructed government should be established upon a basis of impartial justice to all the people of the State; and that as free and fair an opportunity as is consistent with the national safety should be given the former participants in the Rebellion for performing their share of the great task of restoring the State to its normal condition of prosperity and peace. The fact that so many months were suffered to elapse before the alleged frauds were detected is, of itself, sufficient to impart to the present movement a suspicious look. Not until the matter has been closely scrutinized should Congress declare that the people of Mississippi are entitled to resume that place in the sisterhood of States which they wickedly and without provocation renounced. The powers of Congress in the premises are ample; and if the same patriotic and statesmanlike spirit which prompted their dealings with the other insurrectionary States is manifested in the case of Mississippi, the people have declared in advance, by the election of General Grant, their approval and entire satisfaction.

"A Foul Nest of Thieves."

When Mr. Schenck, in advocating the bill for restoring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, declared his belief that "no reform proposed in the House would be so effective in breaking up a foul nest of thieves as the passage of the bill" in question, he gave expression, in rather harsh language, to the belief of all honest men who are familiar with the iniquities of our present Indian system, and earnestly desirous of promoting the best interests of the aboriginal tribes and of such of the whites as are brought into contact with them. The recent reports of Generals Sherman and Sheridan show how pressing is the necessity for a radical reform; and the experience of the Government since the year 1848, when the Indian Bureau was transferred from the War to the Interior Department, establishes the fact that no reform is practicable until the great mistake then made is rectified. "A foul nest of thieves" the Indian Bureau now is, as it has always been under the management of the Interior Department, and as it will always be under the management of that department.

The House promptly responded to the recommendations of Generals Grant and Sherman, by passing the bill restoring the Bureau to the War Department by a decisive majority. In the Senate, however, the bill came to momentary grief yesterday, in consequence of a reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs, instead of that on Military Affairs, as was urged by its friends. It is to be hoped that the advocates of reform in the Senate will not suffer this reference to kill the bill, but that they will demand an early report and decisive action. It is full time that the "foul nest of thieves" were broken up, a fact of which Senators should be fully aware. They have no excuse, moreover, for mistaking the sentiment of the whole country upon the subject.

A Philippic Against Disloyalty.

Wendell Phillips has made his annual visit to Philadelphia, and we congratulate the good people of the city on the fact that his visit is concluded and he himself, in all probability, on his way back to the Hub. These annual visits of the irrepressible and erratic Wendell are usually made about the time of the regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, of which Wendell is a sort of ornamental honorary member—decidedly more ornamental than useful, we are led to believe. In addition to the customary lecture to which our people are treated by Wendell—this year it was on Daniel O'Connell—they are afforded, by the coincidence of the Anti-Slavery meeting, an opportunity to listen to him without parting with any of their small change. Yesterday afternoon the great agitator unburdened himself in the closing hour of the anti-slavery meeting, and among the subjects which he agitated was the reticence of General Grant. The President-elect, in his Tuesday evening speech before the Union League of New York, intimated that he should receive a great deal of credit for setting our public men a good example by his brevity, if in no other respect. Here Wendell takes issue with General Grant, declaring that while his "reticence as a soldier was proper, as a Presidential candidate it was disloyal." The unblushing impudence of this assertion is so overwhelming that we are unable to make any comment upon it, further than to repeat that we are glad Wendell has wound up his visit and started for the Hub.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE THIS EVENING.—HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
Dr. P. D. KEYSER will lecture this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye."
December 18—Dr. E. R. HUTCHINS. Subject—"Health: How to Preserve It."
January 8—GEORGE W. MEARS, Esq. Subject—"A Ride Through Switzerland."
January 15—CHARLES E. LEX, Esq. Subject—"Language: Its Origin and Uses"
Tickets free to members.
Terms of membership, $1 per annum. 1t

GRAND CLOSING.—FULL BAND IN ATTENDANCE.—The FAIR now being held by the NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in their new Chapel, on MASTER Street, below Sixteenth, will close TONIGHT. A handsome stock of useful and fancy articles will be closed out at auction. 1t*

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 27. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1868.
NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants numbering from 4'00 to 5000 will be paid on presentation, Interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH A. PERSON,
12 11 6t City Treasurer

THE "CLARENDON," NO. 1516 CHESNUT Street will be closed for a few days, in consequence of death in the family.
1t TOMPKINS & CO.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

Some People Can Get Along with Less Clothes than Others;

But the man whose Overcoat was stolen night before last by an unprincipled entry thief says that he has much less than is comfortable to get along with and that he is going to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S for a new Overcoat, to take the place of the one the thief took.

There is no place in town where gentlemen who need Overcoats can be as handsomely accommodated as at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

MAGNIFICENT	CHINCHILLAS, CHEVIOTS, BEAVER OVERCLOTHS;
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers as "Donna Diana."

Mr. Westland Marston's adaptation of the old classical Spanish comedy which was performed last evening at the Walnut, under the title of *Love's Masquerade*, calls to mind Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, at least so far as the leading characters are concerned. And it is not uninteresting to note how two nearly contemporary dramatists have elaborated the same idea. In Shakespeare's comedy the plot turns on the intrigue of "Don John," and his false accusation of "Hero;" but "Beatrice" and "Benedick," who are merely secondary, so far as the plot is concerned, are made the principal personages in the play, and Shakespeare, after his usual manner, has subordinated his plot to his characters. In the Spanish comedy, however, the plot is an essential, and there are no characters, in the Shakespearian sense of the word. "Donna Diana" and "Don Cæsar" are conventional types rather than individuals, and the Spanish princess bears only so much resemblance to Shakespeare's witty heroine that she rails at marriage and lives to repent of it. Shakespeare's poverty of invention is shown by his employing the same somewhat transparent device to entrap both the hero and heroine, but with the Spanish dramatist the intrigue is all-important, and the interest of the play is maintained by the plots and counterplots by which the principal personages seek to circumvent each other.

"Donna Diana," is not a gay, laughter-loving and sharp tongued woman like "Beatrice," but she is a haughty Spanish beauty, who, having been deceived by suitors who aspired to possess her wealth and her principality rather than herself, disdains all mankind, esteems love a cheat and delusion, and determines to keep her fate and fortune in her own hands, by living a life of single blessedness. "Don Cæsar," ardent as a lover, is advised by "Perin" her confidential secretary, to assume a disdain supreme to her own, and thus conquer her pride and win her love. The shifts and turns by which this result is brought about make the substance of the play; and the lady's struggles between pride and love, and the gentleman's almost ineffectual efforts to affect an air of philosophical indifference which he does not feel, give rise to a number of exceedingly effective situations. A scene in the second act, where "Diana" betrays "Don Cæsar" into a declaration of love only to repudiate him, and then almost sinks with rage and mortification when he remembers "Perin's" admonitions, and estingly declares he is only acting the part of a lover at her own request; is admirable. We consider *Love's Masquerade* as one of the best and most entertaining comedies that has been given to the English-speaking stage of late years, and we only wonder that it is not oftener represented, as we never yet saw an audience that did not enjoy it heartily. The burden of the acting rests upon the representatives of the three leading characters, and if these are reasonably competent a satisfactory performance is assured. The half dozen subordinate characters serve merely to fill up the scene, and do not make any great demands in the way of acting, so that it does not materially damage the play as a whole if they are not given in first-rate style.

"Donna Diana" is one of Mrs. Bowers' very best personations. The part is admirably suited to her style of acting; it calls for the expression of very varied emotions, and it affords ample opportunity for the display of the highest order of talent. Mrs. Bowers' performance last evening was exceedingly good, and the many telling points of the comedy were given in a style that excited the heartiest applause and ensured a call before the curtain at the end of the play. In this and other *roles* for which she is particularly adapted, Mrs. Bowers appears to much more advantage than in those which she sometimes attempts, such as "Elizabeth," "Marie Antoinette," "Jane Shore," and some others, and in her own particular line she is almost without a rival.

So far as we are aware, Mrs. Bowers has never played "Elsie Venner" in this city. We saw her some four or five years ago appear in a dramatization of Dr. Holmes' curious story, in another city, and although the play itself possessed no remarkable merit, we remember Mrs. Bowers' conception and acting of the character as being singularly effective. Why she does not perform the part oftener of course she knows better than we do.

Mr. McCollom made a very fair representative of "Don Cæsar." This gentleman has improved considerably since we last saw him but he did not equal Mr. Walcot, who gave a really superior personation of "Don Cæsar" when we last saw this play two years ago Mr. McCollom declaimed his way through the piece, and made the obvious points in good style, but he had no particular idea of the character, and gave none of the subtle by-play which is so expressive, and which would give an artistic stamp to his performance. Mr. Walcot, we remember, played the part of an ardent lover, trembling at the lady's from hesitating to carry on the war against her, despondent after each defeat, and only kept to his work by the encouragement of "Perin."

Last evening Mr. Walcot took the part of "Perin," and acted it with spirit, but rather carelessly, we thought. The confidant, in this instance the secretary of the heroine, is an important personage in a Spanish drama of intrigue, and resembles nothing in the ordinary plays of the English stage. The character requires to be skilfully performed, for, as we before remarked, the interest of the piece depends upon him and the other two leading personages.

The play last night was, on the whole, given in good style, and to the manifest enjoyment of the audience.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC there will be a combination of Italian and German opera to-night. *Lucrezia Borgia* will be given entire in Italian, and the last act of *Fra Diavolo* in German. Joseph Hermanns, in the *role* of "Benpo," will introduce the English song of "I'm Afloat." The performance will conclude with a grand military march composed by Signor Brignoli.

To-morrow *Il Trovatore* will be given at the matinee, and for the farewell performance to-morrow night *Der Freischutz* is announced, in which Madame La Grange will sustain the part of "Agathe," supported by the principal members of the German Troupe.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a grand matinee to-morrow, when the prices of admission will be fifty and twenty-five cents. The circus has made a hit at this theatre, and as the performances are really very superior, it is likely to keep possession of the boards for a long time to come.

AT THE WALNUT MR. D. P. Bowers will have a benefit this evening, and she will appear as "Adrienne Lecouvreur" in the drama of *Adrienne the Actress*, and as "Donna Diana" in the comedy of *Love's Masquerade*. This is a first-rate bill, and we hope that Mrs Bowers will receive the compliment of a crowded house.

The Orange Girl, a Christmas piece, is announced as in preparation, and to be produced with new scenery, appointments, machinery, etc.

AT THE ARCH Colonel Fitzgerald's drama of *Wolves at Bay* will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a fine programme will be presented this evening and at the matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE there will be a matinee, when the price of admission will be twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. This establishment is fast winning its way to favor as a family resort.

MR. KENNEDY will give one of his attractive entertainments this evening at Concert Hall, and will sing humorous, pathetic, and war songs of Scotland. One other entertainment will be given on Monday evening, and these will be his last appearances previous to his departure for California. A portion of the proceeds will be given to the Scottish societies of Philadelphia for charitable purposes.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's orchestra will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—Within a few years masquerade balls have attracted a favorable share of public attention, and received the patronage of many of our best citizens. Among others, "La Coterie Carnival," projected by Messrs. Abel & Risley, has occupied a decidedly conspicuous position. They directed their attention from the first to the one grand object of making "La Coterie Carnival" unobjectionable in all its features. All that the most cultivated taste and perfected judgment could do to gain so desirable a consummation was done, and the balls, as given by them, are now recognized as pre-eminent for the regal magnificence by which they are characterized. At the ball to take place on Monday evening, January 11, 1869, the dancing music will be conducted by Carl Sentz, and the promenade by Professor Theodore Hermann, and a choice selection will be given. Adolph Proskauer will serve the refreshments. Messrs. Rhine & Co. and Vanhorn, costumers, are making a variety of costumes for the occasion. The directors are determined not to be equalled in their undertaking. In every point "La Coterie Carnival" of this season will, if possible, surpass all former entertainments of the kind.

Tickets to be obtained by subscription only. May be had of Mr. P. E. Abel, at Petersons', No. 306 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

WE GUARANTEE *all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule at the present time, we have

REDUCED ALL PRICES.—Our stock of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready-made Clothing, which is large, complete, and comprehensive enough to embrace all desirable styles, sizes, and kinds,

MUST ALL BE SOLD, as it was manufactured for that especial purpose. To insure this we intend to continue, as heretofore, to give all customers

MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances. Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.—Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a *medicated stimulant is needed*. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physician's college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a STIMULANT, an INVIGORANT, and an ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed from the taking of the first dose, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete revivification of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver will rapidly subside. The cold of winter often intensifies these complaints by checking the perspiratory action, by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores in milder weather, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

WOELPPER & BROTHER (successors to C. A. Butts), shirt manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, are making at their two stores, the main one No. 27 North Eighth street, the branch, No. 245 North Ninth street, a magnificent holiday display. The reputation which these two establishments have acquired is well merited; for at them every purchaser can find articles exactly suited to his fancy, and in buying has the certain assurance that the goods will accord with the representations. The Messrs. Woelpper are wide awake, and fully up to the times. Nothing new in their line makes its appearance but they at once secure it. Their thorough business enterprise and activity have made their two establishments great popular depots for furnishing goods of every description. Entire satisfaction both in the quality and price of goods is guaranteed, and no person can utter the complaint that he was ever deceived at either of the stores. Only let the trial be made, and the result will be found to be just what any one acquainted with the standing of the places could have predicted—a determination to purchase there, and at no other place, in the future.

A TENDER-HEARTED RAILWAY ENGINEER says he never runs over a man if he can help it; it misses up the engin so!

CHARLES STOKES & Co.
never allow a garment to leave their
FIRST-CLASS CUSTOMER CLOTHING HOUSE unless it is a perfect fit and entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.
The First Pantaloon Cutter in the Union is employed at
CHARLES STOKES & Co's.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

AN ARTICLE OF MERIT.—Nothing affords us more pleasure than when we can cordially recommend to our readers an article of merit. We refer to the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Mr. Alfred Speer, the base of which is his justly celebrated Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics, herbs, and roots which are known to our most eminent chemists and medical practitioners, and will, by a use of them, give tone to and invigorate the system, and put all its functions into healthful exercise. See his advertisement in another column. For sale by Druggists.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

COAL, COAL, COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the moist snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's No. 997 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has in abundance 1868-69 without regarding the recent strike in the coal regions, and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

A HUMOROUS APOTHECARY IN BOSTON exposes a cake of soap in his window, with the pertinent inscription,

"Cheaper than dirt."

Just so with the
Evening and Walking Coats,
Irish Freize Coats,
Pants and Vests,
At CHARLES STOKES & Co's.
In price they are cheaper than ever.
Convince yourself.

TURNER, the successor of Pitcher, at No. 818 Chesnut street, has recently issued in addition to all his other publications, a most excellent Cook Book, at the low price of one dollar. It is just the thing for Christmas "cookies."

MARRIED.

McBRIETY—PLUNKETT.—On the 10th of November, at St. Peter's Church, Wilmington, Delaware, by the Right Rev. Bishop Becker, WILLIAM McBRIETY, of Baltimore, to ELLEN, daughter of Philip Plunkett, of the former city.

WEYANT—VAN METER.—On November 25, at Kensington M. E. Parsonage, No. 247 Richmond street by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Mr. HARRY R. WEYANT to Miss ALICE VAN METER, both of this city.

DIED.

BENNEY.—On the 9th instant, DOLLIE BENNEY, daughter of Joseph and Martha Benney, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, John and Sarah Pierce, No. 937 S. Sixth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

COOPER.—On the morning of the 10th instant, LAURA VIRGINIA, eldest daughter of William P. and Elizabeth A. Cooper, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 719 N. Twentieth street, on Monday morning, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, without further notice.

FAHNESTOCK.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, GEORGE W. FAHNESTOCK; also, GRACE ENSEY, daughter of the late George W. Fahnestock.

KING.—On the 6th instant, at Laporte, Sullivan county, Pa., in the 80th year of his age, CHARLES MURRAY KING, a member of Million Lodge, No. 256, Pa. A. Y. M., eldest son of the late Robert P. King.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Franklin Lodge, No. 131, A. Y. M., and his Masonic brethren in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 522 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock.

LEIB—FELL.—On the 10th instant, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., HARRISON LEIB to M. E. Fell, daughter of the late Reese D. Fell, all of Philadelphia.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

FANCY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES,

Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf14t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

PAPIER MACHE and CANTON TEA POYS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

FANCY GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,

NO. 922 (NINETWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12drp

GROCERIES, ETC.

$1000—CHALLENGE.

MINCED MEAT.

I am ready to prove that the article which is being manufactured by me is the best

MINCED MEAT

In the market.

I am ready to place $1000 in the hands of any responsible party, and submit my article to a test.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. Corner FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN Streets,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by all Grocers.

FINE IMPORTED CHEESE

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY, AN INVOICE OF

BRIE,
CAMBERT,
NEUFCHATEL,
ROQUEFORT,

AND OTHER FINE CHEESE.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 9 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE!!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION.

To be had of nearly all Grocers in the City and Country. 12 5 17t 4p

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THE GREAT SALE OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AS PER ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS.

THE SALE HAS COMMENCED, AND IS NOW IN FULL PROGRESS AT

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE CITY.

WE ARE RAPIDLY SELLING OFF.

PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.

OVERCOATS, All Styles. SUITS, Every Description.

PANTS AND VESTS, Hundreds of Varieties.

For a Short Time a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. on all Cash Sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

THE VERY BEST MADE, AT HEAVY REDUCTIONS.

25 Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods

Determined to close out quickly the Stock of the late firm, no other house can approach the low prices at which we are selling off, as the large crowds who have filled the store all the week can testify.

All these goods are of our own excellent make, and satisfaction warranted.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M., AND SATURDAY NIGHT LATER.

Any garment bought at night or any other time cheerfully exchanged, and when not able to suit the customer the MONEY RETURNED, according to our custom for years past.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.

WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY, AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS. WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FOR THE LADIES.

VELVETEENS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

In order to reduce our large stock of these goods, we have marked our prices so low for the present that a rare opportunity is offered to purchasers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

PARIS

"LA BELLE" SKIRTS.

All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BALMORALS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

12 5 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

405 CHESNUT STREET,

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley, Filbert street, above Eighth street, has opened the old stand, N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS., where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

UMBRELLAS

OF THE LATEST

LONDON AND PARIS STYLES,

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

FOR SALE BY

WM. A. BROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET Street,

12 9 14t PHILADELPHIA.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

C. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, From the best manufacturers.

FINE JEWELRY, Of all descriptions, and latest styles.

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, Direct from Paris.

SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AT

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 5 3wrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

A. B. WARDEN,

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry,

Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT THE [12 8 1mrp

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.

An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm13t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

JEWELLER,

12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

No. 25 S. NINTH Street,

First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS, LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer. *Prices low.*

Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands:

MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf.
FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers.
Low prices and warranted quality.

S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st., 11 25 wfm3t5p Importers and Manufacturers.

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,

11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. The regular Winter Quarter will begin on MONDAY, January 11, 1869.

Names of new pupils should be entered at an early day, or by the middle of December.

J. E. WILLIAMS and CARL GAERTNER, 12 11 1wf Directors.

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,

At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,

No. 718 ARCH Street,

Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of

FANCY FURS,

For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.

This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS

At 30 Per Cent. less than Invoice Prices!

LOUIS GERBER,

No. 825 Arch Street,

(Half way between Eighth and Ninth north side)

AND 234 ARCH STREET,

HAS REDUCED HIS SPLENDID STOCK OF FURS 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.

The Goods have been imported and manufactured by himself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 18trp

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,

No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,

Where may be found a large assortment of

FINE FURS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 29 fmw t12 31

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S LONG-LEG SPORTING BOOTS, $10·00.

MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, $8·00.

MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE GAITERS, $6·00.

BOYS' HIGH LACE BOOTS, $4·00.

Also a large stock of our own manufacture, at REDUCED PRICES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw] ABOVE CHESNUT.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.

ROGERS' GROUPS,

SOLE AGENCY.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

9 25 fmwsp 5p PHILADELPHIA.

OPERA GLASSES.

One of the best assortments, including many new designs, just received, and for sale at low prices by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

12 4 fmwrp PHILADELPHIA.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1818, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 3 thlm*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—We are reminded that Christmas time is near at hand by the holiday appearance of the books that are laid on our table. The various publishing houses are rivalling each other in the elegance and attractiveness, both as regards the inside and outside, of the volumes which they issue; and the tastes of all classes of readers, adult and juvenile, rich and poor, are consulted. Indeed, the only difficulty with book buyers would seem to be to choose from the immense variety offered; but where there is so much that is really good in the way of literature, it would be strange if appropriate and acceptable gifts for the holiday season could not be selected.

—From D. Ashmead we have received a number of the publications of D. Appleton & Co. "Appleton's Juvenile Annual for 1869" is filled with short sketches and stories, amusing as well as instructive. Natural history, of birds, beasts, and fishes, historical incidents, legends, and comic sketches, make a miscellany of great variety. The book is printed on fine paper, is nicely illustrated, and is bound in handsome style. The fourth volume of the Library Edition of Charles Dickens' works contains "Our Mutual Friend," "Little Dorrit," and Reprinted Pieces. This edition is printed on good paper, with clear, legible type, the binding emblazoned with characteristic medallions, decidedly ornamental, and at the low price of $1·75 per volume, it ought to be one of the most popular editions of Dickens' works issued. "Japhet in Search of a Father" and the "King's Own" are a couple of Messrs. Appletons' half-dollar edition of Marryatt's works. It is not necessary to say anything in commendation of Captain Marryatt: his sea stories are always entertaining, and they have a genuine salt-water flavor that makes them doubly attractive. Cheaper still is the twenty-five cent edition of the "Waverley Novels," also in course of publication by the Appletons. "Redgauntlet," which we have received from D. Ashmead, is clearly printed, in double columns, on thin but strong paper, and the type is not so small as to endanger the eyes of ordinary readers. "Home Stories," by Mrs. Alice B. Haven ("Cousin Alice"), is a collection of short sketches which have been collected and published in book form, with permission of Mr. L. A. Godey, in compliance with a wish expressed by Mrs. Haven's children. The contents of the volume are "Spring Winds," "Carriage Friends," "Miss Bremer's Visit to Cooper's Landing," "Only a Family Party," "The Furnished House," "The Ordeal; or, The Spring and Midsummer of a Life," "Single Lessons, Five Dollars," the last story written by Mrs. Haven, and "Counsel—the Evil and the Good." The admirers of Mrs. Haven will be glad to have this little volume. The sketches are characterized by the purity and freshness of style that so much contributed to her popularity.

From D. Ashmead we have also received "The Christmas Font," by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, and "The Wickedest Woman in New York," by C. H. Webb, published by G. W. Carleton. The last named is a satire on fashionable frivolities, and it contains a number of amusing hits, which, however, do not claim any remarkable merit on the score of originality.

—From Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received the "Narrative of a Voyage Round the World, Planned by Four Adventurers," translated from the French by Miss J. M. Luyster, with forty-eight illustrations by Lorenzo Frolich, and "Happy Thoughts," by F. C. Burnard. The plans of the four adventurers—of whom Miss Lilly, aged seven, was the chief, and the self-appointed admiral of the expedition—were not carried out on the grand scale proposed at the outset. The voyagers, if they only travelled a short distance on their contemplated voyage around the world, went far enough to find a number of things they never knew before, and to meet with a number of quite surprising adventures. The artist has given pictures of the voyagers in all the most interesting stages of the expedition; and between the story and the illustrations we doubt not that Miss Lilly's voyage, undertaken in company with Masters Paul and Tate, her two cousins, and little Peter, will prove vastly entertaining to juvenile readers. The book is handsomely printed and bound. "Happy Thoughts," which is announced as the first of the "Handy Volume" series of amusing and instructive literature which Messrs. Roberts Brothers propose to issue, is unique. The most extravagant conceits are jumbled together in the most extravagant manner, just as the "happy thoughts" happened to strike the writer; and the consequence is a volume quaint and curious, which must be read to be appreciated, and which is to a certain extent beyond the reach of criticism. Mr. Burnard's humor is genuine, and of his "happy thoughts," not the least happy was the thought of stringing them together and publishing them for the benefit of the public.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Fallen Pride," one of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's highly wrought stories. The same house sends us "Down the River," the last of the "Starry Flag" series by Oliver Optic. This is the personal narrative of Brick Bradford, who, with his deformed sister, made an eventful voyage down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. "Rosamond Dayton," by Mrs. H. C. Gardner, is a story in which the author attempts to show that accountable human beings have no right to live only for themselves, and to inspire the hearts of her young readers with unselfish purposes and a desire for active usefulness. "The Mimic Stage," by George M. Baker, is a series of dramas, comedies, burlesques, and farces adapted for public exhibitions and private theatricals. The three last-named books are published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. They are well printed, neatly bound, and copiously illustrated.

—From the Presbyterian Publication Committee, No. 1334 Chesnut street, we have received the "Amy Hall Books," six new publications, titled as follows: "Fannie's Rule," "Amy Hall," "Three Cents," "Daisy Delafield," "Miss Clare's Party," and "Carrie's Peaches." Also, "The China Cup" and "The Chinaman in California." These books are suitable for Sunday School libraries or presents to children whose parents desire to place in their hands moral and instructive reading.

—From J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 21 S. Seventh street, we have received "Eleanor's Lessons," by Mrs. Sarah G. Connell, and "Lily's Looking-glass," by Mrs. E. E. Boyd, a couple of stories for juvenile readers, in which religious principles are inculcated. Messrs. Skelly & Co. make a specialty of this class of works, and they issue them in attractive style.

—"Zell's Popular Encyclopædia and Universal Dictionary," the second weekly number of which has been sent to us, ought to be extremely popular. It will contain a vast amount of information, and the low price of ten cents a number places it within the means of everybody. Published by T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street.

—The *Young Folks' News* is the title of a new weekly paper, the publication of which has been commenced by Alfred Martien, No. 21 S. Seventh street. It is filled with stories, sketches, and pictures that will please the young folks. During December two holiday numbers will be issued, with characteristic illustrations. Price two cents a number, or one dollar a year.

ROSSINI.

Rossini has died, full of years and honors. He had lived out his artistic life, or at any rate his period of productivity, long since. Many stories are current as to his reasons for virtually ceasing to labor for the world's entertainment and his own glory before he had reached the age of forty, but none worth much attention. The comparative failure of his noblest effort, or at any rate the mere *"succès d'estime"* which it won at the ontset, may possibly have exercised some influence on his unexpected resolution. *Guillaume Tell* cost him six months of earnest and unremitting application, a longer period than he had often devoted to half a dozen operas, more or less. But it should be remembered that with *Guillaume Tell* he completed the contract which bound him to the Theatre de l'Opéra in Paris, it being the last of three grand works which as *"Premier Compositeur du Roi"* (Charles X), he had pledged himself to write for that establishment. His rearrangements of *Maometto Secondo* and *Mosè in Egitto* for the same theatre must have given him no small trouble, taking into consideration the proportions they assumed, as *Le Siége de Corinthe* and *Moïse*, immediate precursors of *Guillaume Tell*. And, judged from the simple point of view of art, these are certainly the achievements which place him nearest to the musicians for all time. As a mere creation of genius the *Barbiere di Siviglia* may be named even with the last and best of the three, while there are finales and concerted pieces scattered through the many operas which he composed for the Italian theatres that clearly show how much larger were his constructive powers, and how much more thorough a command he possessed over the technical department of his art, than severe judges felt inclined to admit; but his French performances fairly challenge criticism. In truth, Rossini never endeavored actually to do his utmost until he commenced writing for the great lyric theatre of Paris; and it may be readily imagined that one accustomed to earn laurels so easily, one whose genius had enabled him to produce masterpieces almost without knowing or caring how, who, the darling of his own country, and a recognized conqueror in the domain of opera "from Lisbon to Moscow," to say nothing of England, had, after a somewhat prolonged struggle, against the cunning intrigues of such men as Paer, etc., succeeded in winning also the allegiance of France—the most difficult, because in musical matters the most arrogant and conceited of nations—would experience a certain degree of mortification from the fact that in France he had set himself for the first time quite seriously to work and yet failed to obtain the recognition which was his due. No one knew so well as Rossini that in *Le Siége de Corinthe* and *Moïse* he had surpassed his previous efforts, and that in *Guillaume Tell* he had gone still further. This too he had done in submission to French taste, accommodating himself to the French way of looking at such things, declaiming after the French fashion, becoming dramatic from the French special point of view, supplying the French with their indispensable ballet, and composing for them dance music such as had never been composed before and has never been composed since, Auber and Meyerbeer not forgotten—and all this while giving a new shape to dramatic music and stamping it indelibly with the imprint of his own individuality. After being initiated into the French mode of dealing with this particular kind of lyric composition, he taught the French in turn, showing them what true genius could accomplish under any conditions. To *Le Siége de Corinthe*, and still more to *Moïse*, we owe Auber's *Muette de Portici* and *Gustave III*; and, in a measure, too, the *Robert* and *Huguenots* of Meyerbeer—to say nothing of *La Juive* and other works of Halévy; but *Guillaume Tell* was an entirely new creation, to imitate which successfully would have demanded an invention no less fertile than that of the author of *Guillaume Tell* himself. Among the causes, therefore, which have been suggested for Rossini's abandoning the pen nearly forty years ago, the most feasible seems to be the scant appreciation accorded to that great work which had cost him so much thought to plan, so much labor to complete, and upon which he had lavished all the wealth of his extraordinary resources. It is difficult to believe that his invention was exhausted at this period, or that he had written himself out. His *Stabat Mater*, indeed, the most important pieces in which were composed three years later than *Guillaume Tell*, his *Soirées Musicales*, his religious choruses, *"La Foi, L'Espérance, et La Charité,"* his *"Tantum ergo,"* emphatically declare the contrary. On the other hand, the scandal that so long obtained credence about Rossini's jealousy of Meyerbeer and Halévy, and the avowed determination not to resume his pen till *"les Juifs auraient fini leur sabat,"* is beneath consideration. From their first acquaintance in Italy to the end, Rossini and Meyerbeer lived on terms of friendly intimacy. No one spoke with more enthusiasm of Rossini than Meyerbeer, and no one said so little in disparagement of Meyerbeer as Rossini.

If not the most learned of Italian composers, or the one who did most with the gifts he owed to nature, Rossini was certainly the most prolific. Compared with Cherubini as a scholar he could not fairly be, any more than as an inventor Cherubini could be compared with him. Cimarosa and Paesiello, his immediate predecessors, were also prolific; so was Piccini, who preceded them; but, allowing for the time in which they respectively flourished, and the progress which, through the German masters (Haydn and Mozart especially) the art had made, we must still allow that Rossini was not only in genius, but in acquirement, their superior. What, after all, is the *Barbiere* of Paesiello, what the *Matrimonio Segreto* of Cimarosa (the *Buona Figliola* of Piccini is altogether out of date), placed in juxtaposition with the *Barbiere* of Rossini? Or, to leave *opera buffa* and go to *opera seria*, who would think of putting *Orazii ed i Curazii* of Cimarosa on a par with *Otello*, or with any other of Rossini's operas of that class? As a proof that the old masters, changes of style and means accounted for, can hold their own, it is but necessary to cite the instance of Mozart; and we should no more think of pitting *Guillaume Tell* against *Don Giovanni* than the *Barbiere* against *Le Nozze di Figaro*. But can any one acquainted with their works imagine Paesiello or Cimarosa writing *Guillaume Tell* or *Moïse*? No, nor even *Otello*. All the Italian dramatic music of the last half century comes more or less from Rossini. Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi himself, are alike indebted to him; and how much they are his inferiors need scarcely be added. That Auber, superlatively French as he is, owes him something, Auber would be the readiest to admit. Meyerbeer was more or less his debtor to the end; and the influence to which we owe *Margherita d'Anjou* and *Il Crociato* is not altogether absent from *Robert* and the *Huguenots*.—*London Saturday Review.*

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

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No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

11 29 lmw10trp PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Approve of the Purchase of Furniture for certain New School Buildings.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That estimates of expenses for new furniture for the following new school-houses having been submitted to Councils by the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, the following amounts are hereby appropriated for the several new school buildings following, to be paid out of Item 338 of the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for 1868, to wit:—

For the school-house Fitzwater street above Fifteenth street, Twenty-sixth section, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-six cents.

For the school-house Maria street below Fifth street, Twelfth section, eleven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1868, to wit—

From Item 18, One hundred dollars;
From Item 22, One hundred dollars;
From Item 89, Three hundred dollars;
From Appropriation 86, Two hundred and eight dollars and thirty-eight cents;
To Item 20, For labor and other expenses incurred at the Public Squares.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for 1868.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers of items of the appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1868, to wit:—

From Item 83, Furnaces and stoves, two hundred dollars to Item 82, Repairs in the Ninth section.

From Item 222, Furniture, two hundred and sixty-three dollars to Item 218, Repairs in the Twenty-sixth section.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make a Further Appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for the year 1868, and to Authorize a Certain Transfer in their Appropriations for said Year.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eighty-eight hundred and nine dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Clerks of Councils to the following items of their appropriation for the year 1868, to wit,—

To Item 2 (for printing Journals, ordinances, and notices), fifty-nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty cents.

To Item 4 (for advertising ordinances and resolutions), twenty-one hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty cents.

To Item 6 (for carriage hire), four hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To Item 7 (for incidentals), two hundred and ten dollars.

And the sum of six hundred dollars is hereby transferred from Item 5 (stationery) to Item 2 (printing Journals and ordinances).

And the Clerks of Councils are hereby authorized to draw warrants upon said Item 4 (advertising) in favor of "The Age" for seventeen dollars and sixty-three cents for advertising notices for the Board of Revision of Taxes in 1867, and a warrant in favor of "The Press" for sixty-four dollars and fifty cents for advertising notices of the return of volunteer regiments in 1865, etc., and the City Controller is hereby authorized to approve of said warrants.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Purchase of a Lot of Ground in the Twenty-Second Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to examine the title to all that lot of ground situate on the southeast side of Allen lane, in the Twenty-second ward of the City of Philadelphia, beginning at a corner of this and ground of the estate of George W. Carpenter, deceased, at the distance of 80 feet southwesterly from the line of land belonging to the estate of Charles Gorges, deceased, thence extending along the side of said Allen lane south 43 degrees, west 80 feet to the line of ground late of Theodore Dewees, and in length or depth between parallel lines ranging 46 degrees 15 minutes east, 219 feet 5½ inches on the northeast line thereof, and 219 feet 3 inches on the southwest line thereof to the line of ground late of Jacob Rex, now of the estate of George W. Carpenter deceased; and if he approve of the same, that he cause a conveyance of said lot of ground to be made to the City of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of a yearly ground rent or sum of one hundred dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 2. The Mayor is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the City of Philadelphia to such deed or deeds as may be necessary to reserve the said ground rent to the grantor or grantors of said lot of ground.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Erection of a New School Building in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fourteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools out of Item 2 of Section 2 of the Ordinance approved December 1, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for School Purposes," and that the said sum of fourteen thousand dollars shall be expended in the erection and completion of a new school building on Turner street, south of Erie avenue, in the Twenty-fifth School Section: Provided, that the plan and specifications therefor shall first be approved by the Committee on Schools of Councils, and the contract or contracts for the erection of the same, and the sureties of the contractor or contractors, shall be approved by Councils. Warrants to be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for 1868.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison for the year 1868, to wit:—

From Item 1 (Flour), the sum of sixteen hundred dollars to the following items:—

To Item 18 (Repairs), twelve hundred dollars;
To Item 11 (Ice and Milk), two hundred dollars;
To Item 15 (Miscellaneous), two hundred dollars;

And from Item 34 (Repairing Looms), four hundred and ninety-five dollars; and from Item 13 (Presents), one hundred dollars, to Item 15 (Miscellaneous).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Dominione thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize Contracts for Furnaces for Certain School Sections.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Controllers of Public Schools be and they are hereby authorized to contract for the erection of furnaces in the following School Sections:—

Twelfth Section, to cost not more than five hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Twenty-fourth Section, to cost not more than thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Twenty-sixth Section, to cost not more than three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The said furnaces to be paid for out of item 339 of the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for 1868, approved March 4, 1868.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to Open Fourth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby directed to notify the owners of property on the line of Fourth street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, that said street will be required for public use within three months from the date of notice.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,508 74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845 71	
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,695 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317 72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.	107,498 82	
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,141 02	
Reinsurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89	
Expenses	23,968 65	
		$710,877 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$260,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500 00	
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00	
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00	
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00	
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00	
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00	
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00	
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00	
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00	
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00	
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25	
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00	
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00	
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00	
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00	
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00	
$1,109,900 Par Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,095,604 26.		
Real Estate	36,000 00	
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94	
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88	
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00	
Cash in Bank $116,150 08		
Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73	
	$1,647,367 80	

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardon,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,853 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,346 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	$83,693 22
INCOME FOR 1867	$836,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. MORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. POTTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	C. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRIS, President Manhattan Bank.
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

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CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Saving Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., } Medical Examiners
JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., }
C. STUART PATTERSON, } Counsel.
RICHARD LUDLOW, }

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 mw3mr

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, Opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edward Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

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Foreign Art Items.

—Mr. Armitage is painting a picture of considerable size, representing Hero holding the beacon-light for the swimming Leander.

—Bierstadt has been exhibiting a large landscape, "Sierra Nevada," at the forty-sixth exhibition of the Berlin Royal Academy, now open. He is claimed there as a German artist, and his works are spoken of as being "exquisite" and "grand."

—Canzio, a famous Italian sculptor, died lately in his native city, Genoa, at the age of eighty-one. His most renowned work is the monument of Christopher Columbus, in the Place de l'Acquiverdi, in that city.

—A collection of pictures by the late E. H. Wehnert will soon be placed on exhibition in London. Mr. Wehnert, an Englishman, of German parentage, was a distinguished member of the London Institute of Painters in Water Colors.

—A statue of James Watt, whose name is so renowned in connection with the development of steam as a motive power, has been erected in Birmingham. This statue, which is eight feet three inches in height, is the work of Alexander Munro, of London, and is executed in Sicilian marble.

—There are now in Paris fifty evening schools of art for the working classes, in which upwards of 4000 pupils are taught. The models used in these schools are selected by a commission. Prizes for proficiency are given by the municipal authorities, and, where the proficiency is very remarkable, rewards are bestowed by the Emperor.

—Richard Rothwell, a portrait-painter, who made his mark many years ago in Dublin, died lately at Rome. He was a pupil of Lawrence, and his portraits were marked by great richness of color and breadth of treatment. Latterly, Rothwell had resided altogether in Paris, where he adopted the manner of work common to the French school, of which his later works may be considered as examples.

—But few Americans who travel in England ever think of visiting the Dulwich Gallery, which contains, by-the-by, one of the finest collections of pictures by the old Flemish and Dutch painters in England, if not in the world. This gallery, which is attached to Dulwich College, was founded in 1811 by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R. A., an English artist of French descent, and many of the works in it were purchased from French noblemen who, after the Revolution, turned all their valuables into money. Cuyp, Dow, Rembrandt, Rubens, Hobbema, Berghem, and many other masters of like renown are fully represented in the Dulwich Gallery.

—Photography by moonlight is the latest novelty in that branch of art. A photographer of Glasgow, Breese by name, has succeeded in producing several landscapes and marine views under the effect of moonlight, and these, when seen in the stereoscope, are said to be wonderfully faithful reproductions of the scenery represented. Describing these, an English writer says:—"In one of the slides, a very marvel of delicacy, an effect of broad moonlight—a light wholly different from that of day—is shown on a breaking wave; in another, the moon is seen shining faintly through the rifts of a cloudy sky; a third shows a calm lake in deep shadow; and a fourth, a beach from which the tide has nearly ebbed, with the moonlight gleaming on the wet sand. But perhaps the most perfect work in the collection is the photograph of a marble statue, also taken by the aid of the moonbeams."

—One of the pictures by Mr. Ward, in the Commons, Corridor, at the Parliament House, Westminster, has been protected by glass. Another work of the series is to receive a like protection: this is "William and Mary." Mr. Cope's pictures in the Lords' Corridor of the same building have been treated with the new paraffine solution, to which we referred some time since, with, we believe, a view of staying deterioration which may be caused by bad air, damp, fumes of gas, or what else, which has done so much mischief at the Houses. Mr. Herbert's picture of "Moses presenting the Tables of the Law" is said to show signs of deterioration; that artist, more fortunate than his fellows—who were compelled to execute their pictures *in situ*—is believed to be at work at home on the second painting for the Peers' Robing Room. The labors of Mr. Maclise in the Royal Gallery are in abeyance, if not ended.

—Among the new pictures intended for public exhibition at the National Gallery when the departure of the Royal Academy from Trafalgar Square leaves room for them, is a large altar-piece by Carlo Crivelli, representing the Virgin and Child in the centre of the lowest of successive tiers of panels, which are inclosed in one of the characteristic architectural frames of the period in which the painter lived. The designing of the pair is very sweet and beautiful, and beyond the common fortune of Crivelli. The subordinate figures on this immense altar-piece are those of saints, etc. In the manner which was proper, if not peculiar, to the painters of the Marca in Carlo's day, some of the decorations of the dresses worn by the figures are moulded upon the panels in relief and gilt; the morse of St. Peter, who appears in the left of the centre, is thus distinguished. The painting was purchased from the Demidoff Collection, in the Villa San Donato, Florence. The buying of this large work renders the National Gallery richer than any other collection in pictures by this very interesting painter.

—The National Gallery has received the large family picture by Gainsborough, which was bequeathed by the late Alexander Baillie, Esq., and which, according to the testator's intention, remained in the hands of the late M. J. Higgins, Esq., until his death. This retention of the picture by the latter person occurred under a decision by the authorities of the Treasury, 18th of January, 1858, upon the terms of the bequest, which were legally informal. The painting was exhibited at the British Institution a few years since, and comprises the whole-length portraits of the Baillie family, father, mother, and children. The second is seated a little to the right of the centre of the composition; the first leans his elbow upon the back of her chair; the children stand in front of the lady. There is much of Gainsborough's richness and freedom in the treatment of this picture, indeed, it may be classed among his finer works; it has also some of his characteristic defects, *e. g.*, the disproportionate drawing of the gentleman's head to his body, a defect which, by the juxtaposition of the towering head-dress of the lady, is made more conspicuous than it would otherwise be.

English Trade with Russia.

The value of British produce and manufactures exported to Russia last year was £3,944,035 against £2,695,276 in 1863; the increase in the five years being £1,248,759. To the northern ports the value of the principal articles of British produce exported in each of the years 1863 and 1867 respectively was as follows:—Iron, £627,168 and £1,257,128; machinery, £334,272 and £488,043; woollen and worsted yarn, £164,040 and £284,646; coals, £177,588 and £241,130; cotton yarn, £159,470 and £171,615; soda, £69,570 and £112,868; copper, £109,081 and £112,272. To the southern ports:—Iron, £41,820 and £68,167; coals, £21,741 and £66,478; cottons, £4724 and £71,477. The value of foreign and colonial exports transshipped from the United Kingdom to Russia was £2,591,306 in 1863 and £3,306,066 in 1867. The value of the principal articles of this class of exports in each of the years 1863 and 1867 was as follows:—To the northern ports—raw cotton, £1,535,816 and £2,023,038; indigo, £264,090 and £247,529; tea, £66,489 and £191,893; coffee, £165,845 and £153,520. To the southern ports—tea, £33,572 and £74,126; coffee, £55,700 and £63,705; rice, £11,465 and £25,761. The value of the imports from Russia to the United Kingdom last year was £22,286,926 against £12,419,263 in 1863; the increase in the five years being £9,867,663. The value of the principal articles imported in each of the years 1863 and 1867 respectively was as follows: From northern ports—flax undressed, £2,235,692 and £2,512,795; corn, £670,170 and £2,418,720; linseed and flaxseed, £728,052 and £1,274,138; tallow, £1,062,939 and £1,207,609; woods, £1,592,245 and £1,684,206; hemp, undressed, £970,788 and £858,571; bristles, £282,177 and £262,145; tow and codilla of flax, £333,947 and £300,645; cable yarn, £159,358 and £205,538; wool, £277,536 and £169,991; tar, £280,870 and £108,679; dressed flax, £80,683 and £80,463; dressed hemp, £78,305 and £91,303. From southern ports—wheat, £1,747,484 and £8,767,761; other corn, £467,087 and £275,148; linseed and flaxseed, £413,519 and £967,820; wool, £394,902 and £211,163; tallow, £121,918 and £138,071.

FRANCE.

The Baudin Excitement and French Prosecutions—Judgments Against the Government.

The Paris (Nov. 26) correspondence of the London *Herald* states:—

I mentioned in my Sunday's letter that the government had sustained a severe defeat by the acquittal of the *Independant du Centre*, a provincial print published at Clermont Ferrand, which had been arraigned on the charge of "manœuvres," for publishing a list of subscribers to the Baudin monument fund. The judgment of the court has now been published, and has made a powerful impression. It deals a far heavier blow to the policy the Government has chosen to pursue than even M. Gambetta's eloquent invective, for it is clear, passionless, argumentative, and without any strong language, explicitly condemns the Government for its foolish prosecution.

"Whereas (says this sensible judgment) the *Independant du Centre* opened a subscription for the erection of a monument to the memory of the representative Baudin, killed on a barricade in the Faubourg St. Antoine, at Paris, on the 3d December, 1851, in its number of November 14; whereas, in its number of the 15th it published a letter of adhesion, and a second subscription list; whereas, this second number alone is seized and prosecuted; whereas, neither the author of the letter of adhesion nor the subscribers are included in the prosecution; whereas, moreover, a tribute, public or private, to the memory of the dead is a traditional custom, sanctioned by universal habit and by the manners of the country, and, as a rule, is perfectly legitimate; and whereas, in this particular case, the prosecution not impugning the subscription in itself, yet deduces from it the offense of 'manœuvres within the realm.' Whereas, it appears from the declaration of the President of the Council of State, during the debate on the law of February 27, 1858, under which the prosecution is instituted, that 'manœuvres are characterized by systematic habit and a guilty end;' whereas, one of the terms of this definition (the 'guilty end') is purely matter of conjecture, and the other is inapplicable in this case, the subscription being an isolated act, and not an accumulation of facts and intentions, such as the construction of the law by the Supreme Court specifies, as not the slightest connection is established between the manifestation in the Montmartre Cemetery in Paris and a newspaper published such a long way off as Clermont Ferrand. Whereas, the offense of manœuvres within the realm is a complicated offense, implying a previous concert and understanding with other persons, whilst the journal of this locality appears to have acted on a sudden impulse, taking counsel from no one, as is proved by the solitary subscription in the number which was seized. And whereas, in addition to all these considerations of strict matter-of-fact, as well as law, penal justice derives its sanction from moral law, which is universal, essential, and absolute, and that dignity and conscience alike repudiate, in conformity with the dictates of common sense, the application of a narrow and exceptional legal provision, through its immoderate expansion, or by means of captious analogy. On these grounds the court discharges the defendant without costs."

Great irritation has been caused by this judgment in official circles, and it has been determined to appeal against it. *On dit*, however, that M. Rouher is delighted at the rap on the knuckles thus administered to his colleagues; and, as he is a man of sense, I should not be surprised if the report were true.

Beaten in Auvergne, the government, in addition to the prosecutions instituted in Paris, has determined to try its luck in the north and in the south. The *Progres* of Lille and the *Peuple* of Marseilles are to be tried to-morrow, at the very time that the *Journal de Paris*, the *Temps*, the *Revet*, and the *Tribune* are to be tried in Paris. The offense charged against all these papers is the same—"manœuvres," consisting in the publication of Baudin subscription lists. This "*affaire Baudin*" would seem to refute the saying of the infamous Barrere, "*Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas;*" and the non-commissioned officer who received the Legion of Honor for shooting Baudin must be held to have done the government a very bad service.

THE "BLACK HOLE."

Its Location in Calcutta.

A site of some interest in Anglo-Indian history is said to have been lately discovered by Dr. Norman Chevers, a well-known writer on sanitary matters. Hitherto no one has been able to ascertain precisely where the famous Black Hole of Calcutta stood, although its whereabouts have often been suspected. "Orme calls it a dungeon," writes Mr. Marshman, "but the room immediately adjoining it was used as the settlement church for twenty-eight years after the recovery of the town." The place, whatever it may have been, was less than twenty feet square, and within it, on the night of June 21-22, 1756, 146 unhappy English prisoners were confined. Only 23 came out alive on the following morning. It now appears that the southern curtain of the old fort of Calcutta is being pulled down, and in one part of it Dr. Chevers has come upon a room or space "which is the exact counterpart to the Black Hole." It is not improbable that some traces of the tragedy may still be found, although the natives took no notice of it at the time, and the English were too busy in dealing with Serajah Dowlah to mark it in any way.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 16§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Bollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.1 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market Train, with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M., leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.35 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6.30 A. M., 1.00 and 5.45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8.10 A. M. and 1.25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5.00, and 8.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1.10 A. M., 1.34, and 10.10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2.00 and 5.25 A. M., 9.35 P. M., passing Reading at 4.14 and 7.06 A. M., and 11.40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10.10 and 11.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M. Mail, 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45, 11.30 A. M., and 6.40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M., and 2.15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7.55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M., and 3.35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office, 227 Bedford, Treasurer, No. 527 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $2750 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, enabling themselves and wives to tickets at half rate.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4.35 A. M., 12.45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9.05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6.10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.30 down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.10, and 11.10 A. M., 1.40 3.40, 5.40, 8.40 and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10 A. M., 12.40, 5.40 and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8.05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 6¼, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5.30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8.05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 5.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 6¼, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after SUNDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10.45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....3.15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.....9.00 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11.50 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....8.50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.....10.00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8.00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....6.30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven.....7.45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10.55 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....12.55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....10.00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....6.25 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....2.00 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....4.20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9.45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1.45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 4.00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8.45 A. M., 2.45 and 4.15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10.45 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6.21 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.10 A. M., 2.10, 5.25, and 8.30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 4.55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10.45 A. M. and 3.10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....6.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3.00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3.00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6.30 and 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5.30, and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M. 2.30, 5.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M. 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M. and 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M. 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 9.45 A. M., 1.30, 4, 6.30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11.30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9.45 A. M., 1.30, 4, 6.30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9.45 A. M., 4, 6.30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For the Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market St. Passenger Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9.45 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7.20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7.20 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 8 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, and 5.30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rancocas, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train.....8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10.30 A. M., 1.10, and 9.00 P. M.
Fast Line.....11.50 A. M.
Erie Express.....12.00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10.45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....12.00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5.00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express.....9.10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....8.40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation.....8.30 A. M., 5.40 and 7.10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10.00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9.10 A. M.
Fast Line.....10.00 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....12.20 P. M.
Erie Express.....4.20 P. M.
Day Express.....4.20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9.40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD R. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 8.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.30, 5.00, and 7.00 P. M. The 5.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7.00 and 8.10 A. M., 1.30, 4.15 and 7.00 P. M. The 8.10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7.00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way Mail. 9.35 A. M., Express, 2.25 P. M., Express. 7.25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chestnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 6.15 and 11.30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6.25 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.50 P. M., and 6.05 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8.00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. These of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7.35 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.45 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8.00 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 16§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From Foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8.15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8.15 A. M., 3.15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8.15 A. M., 3.15, 3.30, and 6.00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

9 15 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC., ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Dec. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys' and youths' boots, shoes, brogans,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Motion to Quash the Indictment against Mrs. Twitchell Overruled.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—This morning Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell sat in the prisoners' dock, attracting at first but little attention, for doubtless a greater portion of the audience were for a while ignorant of their presence. District Attorney Sheppard called their case before the Court, saying:—

"May it please your Honors, the Grand Jury, on the 9th day of December, 1868, presented a true bill of indictment charging George S. Twitchell, Jr., and Camilla E. Twitchell with the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill. The prisoners are in court with their counsel, and I now ask that they be arraigned."

John O'Byrne Esq., in behalf of the defense, moved to quash the the indictment against Mrs. Twitchell, for the reasons set forth in the following affidavit, which was read by Charles H. T. Collis, Esq.:—

Commonwealth vs. George S. Twitchell, Jr., and Camilla E Twitchell.—Camilla E. Twitchell, one of the above-named defendants, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:—That she is informed and believes that upon the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868 a bill of indictment was found against her by the Grand Inquest of the City and County of Philadelphia, then sitting, wherein she is charged with the murder of her mother, Mary E. Hill, upon the twenty-second day of November last; that she is further informed and believes that the Grand Inquest aforesaid, upon the evidence presented to them in her case, re used to find a true bill; that thereupon Furman Sheppard, Esq., District Attorney, went before the said Grand Inquest and illegally advised with and influenced the Grand Inquest to alter their determination to ignore said bill of indictment, and find a true bill against this deponent, not warranted by the evidence presented to them, they being moved thereto by the counsel and advice of the said District Attorney, and not by the evidence so submitted. CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1868.

S. P. GALTON, pro Clerk.

Mr. O'Byrne stated that the defense had been apprised of these facts by a report in the public press, and they proposed to prove them true by the best and only evidence that could be obtained; that is, they would call the District Attorney as a witness if he denied the allegations of the affidavit.

Mr. Sheppard said:—I do not know that it is necessary for me to say much in this proceeding to your Honors; it is based simply upon a newspaper paragraph, which is not evidence; and I deny the right of the gentlemen to interrogate me as to my official intercourse with the Grand Jury. It is well known that the District Attorney is the legal adviser of the Grand Jury, and when he is called upon by them to instruct them upon any question of law or any matter touching their rights, he is bound to obey their call. It is unprecedented that the prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth should be arraigned for doing what was both his right and duty. This motion, your Honors, is not only irregular, but it is frivolous.

Mr. O'Byrne—This motion is a matter of right, and we stand up for it. This poor woman, who has been deprived of her liberty, hears that a great wrong has been perpetrated against her rights, and in a sworn affidavit she presents that fact to this honorable Court, the protector of her rights. Unless the truth of the affidavit is denied, it must be admitted; if it is denied, we propose to call and examine the District Attorney, the person who should best know whether it is true or false.

Mr. Collis—We simply propose to call the District Attorney and ask him whether or not he, in his official capacity, urged the Grand Jury to find this bill.

Judge Ludlow—Where is your authority for examining the District Attorney?

William B. Mann, Esq., answered—We have no book authority; but I might with equal force ask, where is the authority for his exemption from examination?

Judge Brewster here read an authority for the exemption of the Attorney-General from examination as to proceedings before a Grand Jury.

Judge Ludlow—Can you examine a grand juror as to what occurs in the Grand Jury room?

Mr. Mann—No, sir; for they are sworn to keep secret their own and their fellows' counsel; but I see no reason why the prosecuting officer should not be examined. However, we propose to do all we can, and as your Honors will not permit us to examine the District Attorney, we will proceed to examine the officers of the Court who were in attendance upon the Grand Jury.

Officer Taylor was called and sworn:—

Mr. Mann—We propose to prove by this witness that he was in attendance upon the Grand Jury when the Twitchell bill was before them, that they would not find a true bill against Mrs. Twitchell, and the District Attorney induced them to alter their determination and find a true bill.

Judge Brewster—We cannot hear from this officer that they hesitated to find a true bill, for that would be to disclose their proceedings. The attendance of the District Attorney upon them is another matter.

Mr. Mann—We then offer to send for the Grand Jury, and let them state the facts of the matter.

The Court—We cannot hear them either, for they are sworn to secrecy.

Mr. Mann—The books are very clear that such proceeding as the one we complained of is unlawful, and if we cannot get at the proof or it for the direction, if a wrong may be committed by a Grand Jury, and the law prevents its detection, then I say, with all due respect to the Court, this talk of an English grand jury being the bulwark of liberty is all bosh.

Mr. O'Byrne here proposed to continue the matter until to-morrow, but the Court elected to dispose of it at once, Judge Brewster giving it as his opinion that no grand juror or other witness could be called to prove what was said before the Grand Jury, but that the rule did not apply so rigidly as to third parties, who might be heard to prove that the Grand Jury examined a wife against her husband, or that they had received bribes.

Judge Ludlow concurred in this opinion so far as it held that the affidavit of a grand juror could not affect the finding of his fellows, but he could not, as at present advised, hold that proof could be made of what had occurred *within* the Grand Jury room.

Mr. Taylor was then sworn, and the following examination was made by Mr. Mann:—

Q. Were you in attendance upon the Grand Jury during the time they were considering the Twitchell bill? A. I was.

Q. Did you after the examination of each witness go into the room at the tap of the bell to see what other witness they wanted? A. I did not go in.

Q. Were you in the room at all? A. I was.

Q. At what part of the examination? Had one witness been examined, or several? A. I paid no attention to the witnesses that went in.

Q. Were you in after they had called all the witnesses? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see the District Attorney in the room any time while you were there?

Mr. Sheppard—I object to this question, as the beginning of a breach of the privity of the intercourse between the Commonwealth's Attorney and the Grand Jury. Every public officer—the humblest constable—when he does an official act is exempt from any examination as to the person who advised the act; and I claim that the public prosecutor of the Commonwealth is likewise exempt from such an examination as this.

Mr. Mann—We do not inquire into any secrets; if there is a secret, it is the District Attorney's. We come in here and complain of a wrong, and I cannot understand why the District Attorney refuses to be put upon oath to answer as to the truth of our complaint. If we are to be stopped at the threshold of our investigation into a supposed wrong, then I say the protection of the law is a farce. If it was wrong for him to urge the Grand Jury, it was wrong for him to influence them; and if he has done either, it is right that we should know it.

The Court—The question is incompetent because it is irrelevant, for it is the District Attorney's duty to be in attendance upon the Grand Jury. Judge Ludlow added that, from an authority he had before him, he thought an officer of the Court officially attending upon the Grand Jury could not be examined at all as to their proceedings.

Mr. Mann—We now propose to call Assistant District Attorney Hagert to prove that Mr. Sheppard has told him that he went before the Grand Jury and urged them to find this bill.

Mr. Sheppard—I object to this also, because it would be to prove an official communication from one public officer to another; and, moreover, it would be equivalent to examining myself, for in law my assistant and myself are as but one person. I am sorry to see that my friend Mr. Mann has seen fit to state, or has been so egregiously misinformed, that I have brought any improper influence to bear upon the Grand Jury in this case, for I have only acted as my duty as a public officer required.

Mr. Mann—I make no charges of improper motives, I only state facts; for I do not believe that any twelve men, if left to their own proper judgment, could ever find a true bill against that poor, grief-stricken woman, who is as innocent as any in the land; and it is for her that we come into court and complain.

The Court ruled the offer incompetent.

Mr. Mann—I have but one more request to make. We set forth that a grievous wrong has been committed, and offer every means within our power of proving it, but have been prevented by the rulings of the Court.

In every refusal to allow proof, I always understand the reason to be that the method proposed is not the best—that some better way exists. If your Honors will intimate to us what better way there is for us to prove what we have alleged than the means we have endeavored to use, we will thankfully accept the information and act upon it.

The Court—We have no suggestion to make in this behalf. In our rulings we have not given as a reason that better methods were not used, but have overruled the questions because they were incompetent.

Mr. Collis—May it please your Honors, we now propose to call the foreman of the Grand Jury, and to ask him whether twelve of the panel concurred in the finding of a true bill against Camilla E. Twitchell.

The Court said—This could not be done. We overrule the motion to quash.

Mr. Sheppard—As your Honors have refused this motion, I desire to say a few words that a sense of duty prompts me to say. I have objected to this investigation upon principle, not that I feared anything in it that would affect myself.

Mr. O'Byrne—I object to any statement by the gentleman. Our motion has been passed upon, and the District Attorney has no right to make any statement that might affect the case.

Judge Brewster—As we have given our decision, nothing the District Attorney might say could affect us.

Mr. Sheppard—As an officer of this Court I desire to make a statement to it, and I deny the right of third parties to interfere.

Mr. O'Byrne—Still I object. The case against this poor woman is founded alone upon popular prejudice, and I resist this, lest upon popular prejudice your Honors could be improperly influenced that I fear because I wish nothing to be affected, but which may tend to prejudice to the public against her.

The Court directed Mr. Sheppard to proceed, which he did, saying: I will cautiously abstain from any remark that may affect this woman, only wish to explain to the Court why I have opposed this proceeding. I objected to it upon principle. I understand that the law commands the Grand Jury to be secret; and I objected because I thought this investigation had for its object the infringement of that law. I went before the Grand Jury at their request, and I carefully refrained from saying anything that might unduly have influenced their minds; and when I left them I immediately reported my action to the presiding judge; and I do not know that he dissented from my judgment in pursuing that course. I have objected to this in defense of principle, and not in defense of myself, and I feel that I have done my duty. I now ask that the prisoners be arraigned.

Mr. Galton, the Clerk, directed the prisoners to stand up and hold up their right hands, and read the accusation against them, concluding, "How say you, are you guilty or not guilty?"

Prisoners—"Not guilty."

Prisoners—"By God and my country."

Clerk—"May God send you safe deliverance."

Mrs. Twitchell answered by her counsel, and unveiled her face for the first time in Court.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Deputy Coroner Fletcher made an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of William Fleming, which occurred yesterday morning at Broad and Buttonwood streets. Full particulars of the accident which caused his death were published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, and the inquest elicited nothing new. Several witnesses were examined, among them Mr. James B. Anderson, Mr. Cornelius B. Worthington, Mr. Brognard, and Mr. David Cramer.

The last gentleman had the general supervision of the job of erecting the new building; the others were employed as bosses, carpenters, or laborers. Mr. Cramer was present at the scene early in the morning, but was absent at the time the accident happened. He considered everything all right and secure at the time he was there, and then went away for the purpose of attending to other business, leaving Mr. Cameron in charge. When he learned that the rafters had fallen, he visited the place and made an investigation. He could not at all account for their fall save by the breaking of a guy-rope or the exertion of some pressure against the rafters in a place left unsecured. He deemed the accident entirely unavoidable. The other witness could furnish no information in addition. One or two of them were working at other times beneath the rafters, and considered them secure. They fortunately perceived them moving previous to their fall, and, giving the alarm, ran out of the way. Plenty of men were employed, so that the accident was not due to any want of help. The rafters were in their places, and the men were about descending when the accident took place. The testimony given removes the blame from any person, and establishes the fact that no human foresight could have prevented the accident.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said William Fleming came to his death from injuries received by the accidental falling of rafters at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Broad and Buttonwood streets, December 10, 1868.

THIEVES CAPTURED.—About four o'clock this morning a policeman of the Second District, while walking along Swanson street, saw an individual hammering away at the door of a junk shop, below Almond street. Suspecting something wrong, he hurried to the spot and saw a wagon standing in front of the place. Looking into the vehicle, he discovered thirty pounds of rope. He then took the two men who were in the wagon and the fellow who was knocking at the door into custody. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them for trial. The rope was subsequently found to have been stolen from an Italian brig lying in the Schuylkill at Walnut street wharf. The fellows had hired the vehicle to take the rope to the junk shop where they were caught.

MARRIAGE IN A STATION.—James O'Daniels was yesterday arrested by the police of the Twenty-third ward, charged with being the father of a child by a girl named Margaret McLaughlin. While in the station, Margaret appeared on the scene, and made a proposition to James, to which he consented. Alderman Holme was sent for, and in a few minutes he gratified both parties by performing the marriage ceremony. They then left the station man and wife. The latter had in her arms the result of their *pseudo* marriage.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Rev. George Washburne, missionary in Turkey, at present visiting this country, will address the Young People's Christian Union of the Central Congregational Church, Eighteenth and Green streets, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, December 12, and will also preach in the same place Sunday morning, on subjects connected with his work in the East. Mr. Washburne is an able and interesting speaker, and should command the attention of a full and appreciative audience.

THE SKATING PARK AT GERMANTOWN.—We are requested to call the attention of our readers in Germantown to the fact that the Skating Park is now opened under very favorable auspices. The ice is in excellent condition, and the Park only needs a generous support to enable the managers to make it in all respects what it should be. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, "everybody" is expected to be present, to open the skating season with appropriate festivities. Season tickets, $3; single admission, 25 cents.

THE PHILADELPHIA SKATING CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society held on Wednesday evening, December 9, the following officers were unanimously elected:—President, Franklin Peale; Vice-President, Thomas W. Marchment; Secretary, Edward D. Yates; Treasurer, Samuel Sinnes; Corresponding Secretary, W. S. Garmon; Solicitor, David W. Sellers. A Board of Surgeons and Executive Committee, consisting of nine members each, was also appointed.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—John Shehan was before Alderman Kemble yesterday charged with committing an unnatural offense. It is alleged that John took a little girl, aged four years, into an outhouse in the vicinity of Tenth and Berks streets, and while there attempted to indecently assault her person. She states that she made outcries and succeeded in escaping from him. Bail was taken in the amount of $1200 for his appearance at court.

AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.—Yesterday James Gibson was taken into custody as an accomplice of William Gray, who stole an overcoat from the hall of the Philadelphia Club House, at Thirteenth and Walnut streets. The coat was found in the room of Gibson, at the boarding-house at Third and Cypress streets. Alderman Patchel held him for a further hearing.

THE "REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES" will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening, at the National Union Club House, No. 1105 Chesnut street.

FOUND IN HER POSSESSION.—Yesterday Eliza Miller was overhauled at Eleventh and Lombard streets with a bundle containing some bed-spreads and spoons, which she had stolen from a house in that vicinity. Alderman Patchel committed her for trial.

AMERICAN GUARD, COMPANY A.—This thriving young organization is rapidly filling its ranks. It already numbers some forty active, energetic members. They have secured an armory, and expect to be uniformed for parade by Washington's Birthday.

SKATING.—The severe weather of the past few days has had the effect of closing the ponds surrounding the city. The Schuylkill was closed at daylight this morning. Skaters were pretty numerous on the meadows in the neighborhood of the Almshouse.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last night, at 10 o'clock a slight fire took place at the residence No. 2110 Callowhill street. It was caused by some evildrew, who carelessly left a lighted candle too close to the bedding.

ROBBERY.—The residence of T. S. Allen, on Indian Queen lane, below Township Line road, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of a lot of freshly-washed clothing and matting. The articles were taken from the cellar.

ALASKA.

Discovery of Numerous Relics of Antiquity.

Now that the ice-clad Territory of Alaska is irrevocably a part of the United States and a portion of "the land of the free and the home of the brave," our people, having paid a handsome price in hard cash for it, are beginning to take more interest in that far-off land than ever before and while it remained under the sway of the Czar of all the Russias. "Know thy own country" is but an amplification of the old Greek maxim "Know thyself," and hence everything that can add to our information as to the precise character of our new acquisition, its history and its population, should be received with thankfulness and studied with assiduity. The character of a population, especially of a wild, uncivilized people like the American Indians of all grades and tribes, is best ascertained from its monuments and relics. These give a correct view of the status of any people in the scale of mental and moral elevation, and to the statesmen called to frame laws for their government they furnish a true guide by which to measure the necessities of each peculiar case.

Hence the opportunity afforded by the sojourn in this city of Captain Edward G. Fast, late of the United States Army, was gladly availed of to view his large collection of Indian relics from Alaska. Captain Fast was attached to the staff of General Rousseau, and accompanied him when the General proceeded to that Territory to receive, on behalf of the United States, its formal surrender by the Russian authorities. He remained there in the same capacity under the successor in command of General Rousseau, and has but lately resigned and returned hither. The time he was thus stationed at Sitka the Captain employed industriously in collecting a very large number of exceedingly interesting relics of the aborigines inhabiting the coast districts of Alaska and some of the Aleutian Islands, and his collection gives one a clear conception of the life and habits of those people. A very large number of the articles are of great antiquity, generally carved of walrus teeth, similar to ivory, some of the jaws of the sea-cow, and some of slate, and nearly all have been taken from burial mounds and isolated graves of Indians dead hundreds of years. The New York Historical Society has already been, by its officers, inspecting a portion of this valuable collection, valuable as a means to trace the history of the aborigines of this country, and it is to be hoped that either this society or some other public institution of this city (the Cooper Union, for instance) may acquire it for the benefit of the people at large. A public exhibition, if the Captain could spare the time, would certainly be of great interest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Who Will be His Successor?

Putting out of view all personal considerations relating to the Speakership of the next national House of Representatives—for this is a matter upon which the members alone are competent to judge, while they would naturally pay little or no regard to the opinions of the press—we think all fair-minded citizens would agree that the honor should go to the East rather than to the West. When the new administration shall have come into power, the West will have the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and nearly half the members of the Supreme Bench, and the three highest officers of the army. The present President *pro tem.* of the Senate is a Western man; the leader of the House is also from the West, and he will probably be continued at his post in the next House. The West, too, has had the Speakership for the last six years. Need another word be said on this point. If the office does not go to the East it surely must be on account of such an utter want of the requisite talent to discharge its duties as would disgrace this whole section and Congress itself. No one, however, claims that there is any such state of things as that. The abundant qualifications of several Eastern members is freely admitted by the leading presses of the West. It is only because interested parties, here and there, betray symptoms of a desire to trample upon all considerations of fairness, equity, and the public welfare, that we call the attention of the public mind to some of the more obvious facts of the case.—*Boston Journal.*

—E. A. Pollard, in the memorial number of the *Southern Opinion*, does an unintentional injustice to the memory of his brother by spelling "public" without a k.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Congress and the Construction of Railroads—A Special Mission to Spain—Negotiations for the Purchase of Cuba.

Death of a Noted Actress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The Senate Special Committee on Railroads

met to-day, and authorized the chairman to report a bill giving the right of way through the States for the construction of a railroad from this city to Cincinnati, to be built by the most direct route. The Committee maintain that Congress has ample power to give the right of way for the construction of railroads through any of the States of the Union.

General Caleb Cushman

is now on his way to Spain on a special mission for the State Department. It is said that Seward has given him authority to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba.

The Judiciary Committee

of the House will not take any action on Butler's bill to repeal the Civil Tenure act until after the holidays. The fact that Johnson has recommended this repeal will not prevent the Committee from acting in the matter, as it is deemed proper under the circumstances.

Galusha A. Grow,

of Pennsylvania, is here looking after the United States Senatorship.

General Cameron

and his son Don left here this morning for Harrisburg.

A. K. McClure and several of Governor Curtin's friends have arrived to look out for places under Grant. McClure is pushing Curtin for a place in

The Cabinet,

as it is understood he has abandoned the contest for Senator from Pennsylvania.

OBITUARY.

Helen Western.

A despatch from Washington announces that Helen Western, the actress, died in that city this morning. Our first recollection of her is that she appeared with her sister Lucille at the National Theatre, on Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, where now stands the American, in a variety performance in which was introduced such pieces as *The Three Fast Men*, and others of like not very decorous character. The Western sisters afterwards essayed the legitimate stage, and Lucille has made quite a reputation as an actress, displaying abilities of no mean order, but showing at the same time defects of education and training which interfered materially with the perfection of her best personations. Helen Western failed to show the same amount of talent as her sister, and she confined herself mainly to such pantomimic pieces as the *French Spy*, which afforded her ample opportunities to display her form. She was popular with a certain class of play-goers, and sometimes in parts that were suited to her she acted with considerable power. Her performances, however, were frequently rendered offensive by grossness of action and language, and the old concert-room style clung to her to her last. Helen Western was at too heavy a build for elegance, but her face was not without a certain expressionless sort of beauty which caused many to admire her. We have heard many well-authenticated stories of her which indicate that she was exceedingly kind-hearted and charitable, especially to persons of her own profession who were in distress, and her charities were often bestowed in a quiet and unostentatious manner that indicated a genuine desire to do good with her money rather than to gain notoriety.

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

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FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

The New Erie Stock to be Withdrawn—Fisk and Vanderbilt.

Democracy and Johnson's Repudiation Scheme.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

The Erie Manipulators

are going to take back nearly all the last over-issue of stock.

Brick Pomeroy's "Democrat"

affirms that the President's repudiation scheme will be the Democratic platform for the future.

James Fisk's Last Card

is regarded as convicting Commodore Vanderbilt of falsehood, in denying that he has had any dealings with the Erie ring. A sanguinary fight between the Central and Erie will follow in the Legislature. That body is

Down on Vanderbilt.

The Stock market opened dull and weak, and then rallied.

A $20,000 Fire.

TROY, Dec. 11.—A fire occurred in Gurley's block at 3 o'clock this morning. Earl & Wilson's shirt and collar factory was destroyed; loss, $20,000; insured for $7000. Cook & Van Valkenburgh's shirt and collar store was slightly damaged. Bennett & Fellows' shirt and collar store was damaged to the extent of $2000; fully insured. The building was owned by A. W. Gurley, whose loss is $15,000; fully insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Cotton quiet: 509 bales sold at 25c. Flour active at an advance of 10@15c.; 12,000 barrels sold, State, $6 90@8; Ohio, $7 10@9 50; Western, $6 90@9 00; Southern, $7 20@9 75; California, $6 75@12. Wheat firmer at an advance of 2@3c.; 25,000 bushels sold, No 2, at $1 62½; amber Iowa at $1 65@2 03. Corn dull; 28,000 bushels sold at $1 14½@1 17 for mixed Western. Oats dull at 77c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard firm; steam rendered, 16@16½c. Whisky quiet.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 29½; Sea Island 60@1 20. Net receipts of the week, 7205 bales; receipts constwise, 124 bales; total, 8029. Exports, Great Britain, 4176 bales; to other foreign ports, 141; constwise 2136. Stock, 11,842 bales. Sales of the week, 7529 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; middling, 29c. Net receipts of the week, 183 bales Sea Islands, 16 13 bales uplands constwise 165 bales Sea Island; total, 347 bales Sea Island, 16,182 bales uplands. Exports to Liverpool, 9 9 bales; other foreign ports, none; constwise, 184 bales Sea Island; 4279 bales uplands; stock, 2744 bales Sea Island; 2944 bales uplands; sales of the week, 5512 bales.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	125½	West. Union Tel.	36½
N.Y. and E. R.	39½	Cleve. & Toledo R.	101½
Ph. and Read. R.	97¾	Toledo & Wab.	55½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	Adams Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	76½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Chi. and N. W. pref.	77½	U. S. Express	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	106½	Penn. 6s, new	68½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	110¼	Gold	135½
Pac. Mail S. Co.	114¼	Market dull.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

5 sh Penna R.	57½	100 sh Read R.	b5 6fn. 48¾
200 sh Ocean Oil	is. ¾	100	do. 48 69
50 sh Elmira Pf.	47½	400	do. is. b10. 48¾
42 sh 2d & 3d	48½	100	do. s30. 48¾
100 sh Read R.	b15. 48¾	100	do. 2d. 48¾
500	do. is. 48 69		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s gold	93¾	100 sh Read R.	b30. 48 81
12 sh Penna R.	53½	100 sh Cata Pf.	060. 34
50 sh St Nich Coal	1		

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15½	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D.	13½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L.	13½	Wamsutta	9
Spraguo	13½	Victory	10½
Pacific	12½	Wauregan	11½
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	12½	Hamilton	12½
Allens	12½	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Garnings	11½
Bridges	10½	Lancaster	12
Nameag	10½	Oriental	12

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 15½	Pocasset	4-4 14½
Lawrence, C	3-4 10½	" F	8-4 11½
" F	4-4 14	Pepperell, E	4-4 14
" G	7-8 12½	" R	13
" M	3-4 11	" O	12
" H	3-8 10½	" N	11
Pacific, Extra	4-4 15	"	7-4 32½
" H	4-4 13	"	8-4 42½
" L	4-4 12½	"	9-4 47½
Atlantic, A	4-4 16	"	10-4 52½
" H	4-4 15	Boot, S	13½
" L	4-4 12½	" O	12½
" V	3-4 13	" H	11½
" N	3-4 10½	Appleton, A	4-4 15½
Superior 1XL	4-4 14	Lacunia, H	4-4 15
Shawmut, C	4-4 14½	" O	13
Agawam, F	4-4 12	" B	13
Stark, A	15	" E	13
Massachusetts	4-4 14	Lyman, E	4-4 16
" BB	4-4 13	" C	4-4 15
" E	7-8 12	" G	4-4 13
Indian Head	4-4 13	Utica	4-4 20
"	3-4 13	Fremont, O	4-4 12
Exeter, A	3-4 13	Indian Orchard, A	16
" S	7-8 12	" C	13½
Medford	4-4 14½	" BB	12
Augusta	4-4 14	" W	11½
"	7-8 12½	Great Falls, H	9-8 15
Gilboa	4-4 13	" M	4-4 13½
Pittsfield, A	4-4 12	" M	12½
Kennebec	4-4 10½	" S	11½
Everett, AA	4-4 14	Cabot, A	4-4 14
Shannon	4-4 14	" W	4-4 14½
Bedford, R	3-4 10½	Dwight, A	4-4 14½
Conesto Co., F	3-4 9½	" X	4-4 11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills, A	4-4 25	Dwight	4-4 18
Wamsutta	4-4 22½	Ballou & Son	4-4 14½
"	3-4 20	"	3-4 12
Tuscarora	4-4 20	Lonsdale	4-4 17
Williamsville	4-4 20	" Cambric	23
Bates	3-4 18	Hill	4-4 17
White Rock	4-4 17	"	7-8 15½
Forestdale	4-4 16	Barlett	3-4 15½
Indian River, X	12½	" 38-inch	14½
" XX	5	" 31-inch	13½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James Sl'm Mills	4-4 16½
" XX	15	" 38-inch	14½
Masonville	4-4 17	" 31-inch	13½
Blackstone	4-4 15	Great Falls, J	7-8 12½
Hope	4-4 14½	" K	4-4 14
Langdon	4-4 14	" P	4-4 13½
" 42-inch	15	" Q	4-4 17
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank	4-4 12
Wauregan	4-4 17	Waltham, X	13½
Pepperell	6-4 30	" 42-inch	15½
"	5-4 25	"	8-4 42½
"	9-4 50	"	9-4 50
"	10-4 55	"	10-4 58
Utica	7-8 20	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4 14½
"	4-4 22½	Bay Mills	4-4 20
"	9-4 62½	Pulpam, A	4-4 13
"	10-4 67½	" B	7-8 11½
Boot, R	10½	Green, G	4-4 13
" B	4-4 14½	Amoskeag, A	4-4 15½
" W	5-4 18	" Z	7-8 12½
Androscoggin	4-4 18	Whitensville	4-4 16
Canoe	3-4 8½	"	7-8 14½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	16	Hartford	12½
Berkshire	15	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	15

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	23	Whittenton, A	20
York	22½	" BB	17
Uncasville	15½	" C	15
American	15	Eagle	14
Hamilton	22½	Thorndike	20
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	17
York, 32-inch	22½	Methuen, AA	19
Amoskeag, A, C, A	33	Hamilton, Regular	25
" A	28	Willow Brook	20
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	20	" A, Extra	30
" D	19	Hampden, CO	20
Conestoco 4-4	25	Pearl River	30
" Extra	26	Pittsfield	20
Swift River	17		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	13½	Pepperell	15
Laconia	14	Bates	11
Naumkeag Sattens	16	Indian Orchard	12½
New Market	12½	Everett	14

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	18	Appleton	18
Pepperell	18	Tremont	16
Laconia	18	Augusta	16
Stark, A	18	Winthrop	14½

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The President's Message—British Comments upon It—More of the Alta Vela Case—Eulogies upon the Late Mr. Stevens.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The London Press on the President's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A telegraphic synopsis of President Johnson's annual message and the announcement of the manner of its reception by the Senate has evoked the following comments from London journals:—

The *Daily News* (radical) says:—President Johnson's persistent opposition to the will of the nation is the cause of the partial failure of the message. The writer goes on to show that there is no hope for a restoration of peace and unity in America until the accession of General Grant to the Presidency.

The *Morning Standard* (conservative) strongly deprecates the refusal of the Senate to listen to the Message, and pronounces such action disrespectful to the Executive.

The *Morning Herald* (conservative) says the message commends itself to everybody interested in American affairs. It is the warning protest and the lament of a statesman politically dying.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—3 P.M.—Cotton declining; yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer; wheat and flour quiet and steady; corn, 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d.

FRANKFORT, Dec 11—P. M.—United States Five-twenties, 78¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The Death of the late Thaddeus Stevens

will be formally announced in the House on Thursday next.

His Successor,

O. J. Dickey, will lead off among those who are to pronounce eulogies upon the deceased.

The departments were thronged with members and Senators to-day, attending to business for their constituents.

The Alta Vela Claim

has been revived in the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

**Destructive Fire